REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,269.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 9, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
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Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5	0
Second do.	,,	2	8
Third do.	,,	2	8

Fourth and succeeding insertions ... ,, 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line ..... ,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. PATNA, 1,780 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander W. Growden, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 12th August 1875, at 4 P.M.

August 1875.		August 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	12	Leaves Madras	27
,, Rutnagherry	13	,, Coconada	29
,, Carwar	14	,, Vizagapatam	30
,, Mangalore	16	,, Nimlipatam	30
,, Alleppey	18	,, Calingapatam	31
,, Tuticorin	20	,, Gopalpore	31
,, Colombo	21	,, False Point	Sept. 1
,, Galle	22	Arrives CALCUTTA	,, 3
,, Negapatam	25		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilladjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang, and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

P.S.—Weather permitting, the Steamer will call at Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore and Cochin.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, and BUSREE, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. PUNJAB, 1081 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY next, the 11th August 1875, at 4 P.M.

August 1875.		August 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	11	Leaves BUSREH	30
,, Kurrachee	15	,, Mahomerah	30
,, Muscat	18	,, Fao	30
,, Bunder Abbas	20	,, Bushire	Sept. 1
,, Linga	22	,, Linga	5
,, Bushire	24	,, Bunder Abbas	7
,, Fao	26	,, Muscat	10
,, Mahomerah	26	,, Gwadur	10
,, Busreh	Arrive 27	,, Kurrachee	14
Arrive BOMBAY		Arrive BOMBAY	17

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every WEDNESDAY at 2 P.M.

The S.S. PUNJAB, 1,081 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 11th August 1875, at 4 P.M.

The S.S. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Avery, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 14th August 1875, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	26	17	8	
Port Said	28	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	Including Wines.
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	55	37	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ASSYRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street,
Bombay, 1st January 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

SAILING ABOUT 20TH AUGUST.

THE Fine Full-powered Steamer INDIA, 2,259 Tons, 500 H.P. nominal, will be despatched for LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL about the 20th August. This Steamer has very superior First Class accommodation with large and well ventilated Saloon and Cabins fitted with every comfort and convenience, and has also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

The INDIA may be depended upon to make a quick run home and presents an exceptionally good opportunity for intending passengers.

To be followed by the First Class Steamers—
MACEDONIA, 2,372 Tons, 460 H.P. nominal, about the middle of September.
TRINACRIA, 2,107 Tons, 424 H.P. nominal, } sailing at regular
EUROPA, 2,377 Tons, 424 H.P. nominal, } intervals.

Fixed days of departure to be duly advertised.

A Surgeon and Stewardess are carried by all steamers of this Line.

FARES.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500	Rs. 300
SUEZ	,, 350	,, 200

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 15th July 1875. Agents

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 20TH AUGUST.

THE well-known and favourite Steamer STRATHCLYDE, 1,951 Tons, Captain C. W. Pearson, will be despatched, from Bombay, as above. She has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and generally makes the passage in thirty days. She is fitted with Ice House, Piano, Punkahs, and every other appliance necessary for a Steamer in this climate. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500,

exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co
15 July 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

VESSELS.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	August.
HYDASPES	...D Rennoldson...	2986	450	12th—Southampton.
AVOCA	...J. H. Torbock .	1482	250	20th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	...W. Woolcott...	3777	600	27th—Southampton.
				Sept.
THIBET	..... C. H. Eastley ...	2603	400	3rd—Suez, &c.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change Vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Maazgon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Maazgon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.
Bombay, 30th July 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 9th August 1875, at 3 P.M., from Maazgon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. PESHAWUR, (3,782 tons, and 600 H.P.), Captain C. A. White, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking Also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, 6th August 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.
Bombay, 26th July, 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

MONTHLY SAILINGS BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL as undermenth, and will be despatched from Bombay for Liverpool on or about the dates mentioned. A fortnight's notice will be given of the exact day of sailing.

	From GLASGOW, Saturday.	Liverpool, Saturday.	Bombay, Wednesday.
MACEDONIA	...	...	15th Sept.
TRINACRIA	... 7th Aug.	14th Aug.	6th Oct.
EUROPA	... 11th Sept.	18th Sept.	10th Nov.
INDIA	... 9th Oct.	16th Oct.	8th Dec.
MACEDONIA	... 6th Nov.	13th Nov.	29th Dec.

If inducement offers more frequent sailings will be arranged. All the Steamers of this Line carry a Surgeon and Stewardess, and have superb First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic service.

Fares from Bombay to Liverpool. Suez.

FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350
SECOND CLASS	,, 300	,, 200

A reduction of 15 per cent will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 4th August 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household Furniture, boat plated, glass and porcelain Ware, a first-class Piano, Carriages, Horses &c., at Napean Sea Road, Malabar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the above mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household Furniture, plated, glass and porcelain ware, the property of W. F. Peel, Esquire.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

By the direction of Rai Manockbai, widow and executrix of the late Muncherjee Dhunjeebhoy Readymoney, deceased, and under an order made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, dated 18th March 1875, in suit No. 653 of 1870, wherein Cowasjee, widow, and others are plaintiff, and the said Manockbai and others are defendants. Messrs. BENNETT & Company will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of August 1875, at 4 P.M., the following property, in 4 Lots, situate at Malabar Hill, forming part of the Estate of the said Muncherjee Dhunjeebhoy Readymoney.

Lot 1.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, measuring 4,890 square yards or thereabouts, situate at Malabar Hill, on the right hand side of the Malabar Hill road leading to Malabar Point, and adjoining the property of Thacker Jairam Hurry.

Lot 2.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, measuring 5,313 square yards or thereabouts, on the south-west side of the said Lot 1.

Lot 3.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, measuring 6,563 square yards or thereabouts, on the south-west side of the said Lot 2.

Lot 4.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground on the left hand side of the Malabar Hill Road, measuring 4,387 square yards or thereabouts, with date and mangoe trees thereon, opposite Lot 3, and adjoining the property of Mr. Jamsetjee Dorabjee Naiegamwalla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plan, apply to Messrs. BENNETT and Co., the Auctioneers, at their office No. 4, Forbes Street, Fort, or to the undersigned at their office in Forbes Street, Fort.

TYABJEE & SAYANE.
Vendors' Solicitors.

N.B.—The above 3 Lots, and particularly Lot 2, contain a large quantity of thick block of black stone and earth suitable for road materials and gravel after excavating which the ground would be suit ble for building purpose, and Lot 4 consists of land commanding sea view and immediately available for building a bungalow thereon, and a portion of it is also fit for cultivation.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 9th August 1875.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, NO. 13, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable household furniture, rich cut glassware, decanters, dinner, dessert, and tea services, plated articles, a walnut wood full-toned Cottage Pianoforte, &c., at Malabar Lane (opposite the Hindoo Temple).

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 o'clock p.m., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, all the handsome carved Furniture, &c., the property of G. J. Hynes, Esq., (proceeding to up-country), the same comprises a set of stout glassware, decanters, creeper vases, &c., dinner, dessert, and tea services, plated bolwster and vegetable dishes, cruet and pickle frames, salvers, ice pitcher, toast rack, a set of "fiddle-pattern" spoons and forks, table and piano candlesticks, glass and tumbler covers, butter pots, a tea set, sardine dish, a set of horn-handled cutlery, a firstrate six chamber revolver in case, a set of oval dining tables, sideboard, screens, whatnots, halstand, kerosine oil 3-light and single hanging lamps, circular table with marble slab, conversation and cleopatra couches, easy, low, and drawing-room chairs, pier, sofa, and side tables, centre, square office, an office seat, vases, and ornaments, a fine English walnutwood cottage pianoforte by "E. W. Holman," engravings and chromo-lithographic pictures, carpet rugs, brass fourposts and iron ditto, bedding, bedsteads, canopies, dressing and wash-hand tables, toilette and cheval glasses, clothes and grown presses, chests of drawers, child's cradle, American chairs, China mattings and coir rugs, copper cooking utensils, and dispense articles, a garden chair, few dozens of plants, &c. &c.

At 2 P.M.

A large roomy English-built brougham, by "Shepherd" of Birmingham.

Catalogues of the full particulars are published, and the property is now on view.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 9th August, 1875.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 11th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their room, the following, viz:—

An invoice of pink and gold and green and gold superior tea and coffee cups and saucers, egg cups, tea pots, sugar and butter pots, milk and cream jugs, muffin dishes, &c. &c.

An invoice of fancy toys of different sorts, such as ducks, buggies, spring rats, whistles, false watches, showing cases pistols, &c.

1 case of false watches of different sorts, 1 case of smoking pipes, 1 case of socks and stockings from 8 to 10 inches, 2 casks of blacking.

Iron ware, consisting of connecting links, iron pullies, regin screws, hatchets, &c.

Few cwts. white paint; few gross silk sewing threads.

Also a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, such as grey shirtings, madapollams, jaconets, choties, &c.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 6th August 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

The undersigned have been appointed AGENTS of the Manchester Fire Assurance Company, and are prepared to issue Policies upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, household Furniture, Merchandize, Shipping, &c.

GADDUM & Co., Agents in Bombay.

GAZOGENES

For the domestic production of

Soda Water, Lemonade, | Aerated Water, Gingerade, and Effervescing Wines.

The Apparatus is made of one piece of glass (whereby the chance of leakage is much diminished), and is superior in convenience and durability to every other kind.

Gazogene.	4-bottle size	Rs. 14 0
,,	6-bottle size	,, 20 0
Measure for the Soda and Acid Powders		,, 1 0
Gazogene (4-bottle), and Measure in strong and handsome Mahogany case with brass handle for travelling		,, 21 0
Crystallized Tartaric Acid, per bottle		,, 3 0
Bicarbonate of Soda, per bottle		,, 1 12

D. S. KEMP & Co.
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, by an UP-COUNTRY FIRM, a PARSEE ASSISTANT thoroughly acquainted with Cotton selecting. Must also understand Book-keeping. Address with references and stating Salary required to "B.," *Gazette* Office.

NOTICE.—The GOVERNMENT of INDIA having INCREASED DUTIES on WINES and SPIRITS, we are compelled to RAISE our QUOTATIONS in accordance thereto from to-day.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.
Bombay, 7th August 1875.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gent'emen, yours very respectfully,

L. S."

To the Proprietors of Norton's Camomile Pills, London.

FOR SALE, one Double-barrel Breech-loading RIFLE, DOUGALL'S LOCK FAST, 12 Bore, in case complete, with FORSYTH'S SWEDDING MACHINE.

JUST RECEIVED REAL MOCHA COFFEE.

TO BE LET, at Matheran, a Bungalow, WOODLAND, for the coming season.

Also information can be obtained from the Undersigned regarding buying and selling Horses, Carriages, &c., &c.

Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.,
No. 5, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Darwin on Insectivorous Plants	8	12
Official History of Franco-German War—Battle of Gravelotte	3	4
Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide, July	2	4
Prince Bismarck, a Biographical Sketch	1	4
Carlyle's Early Kings of Norway, and John Knox	4	12
Caldwell's Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian Languages	17	8
Taylor on Poisons, *new edition*	10	0
Braithwaite's Retrospect of Medicine, vol. 71	4	4
Porter's Surgeons' Pocket Book	4	12
Pascal's Provincial Letters	1	4
Dasent's Nial Prius Evidence, *new edition*	25	0
Lewes on Actors and Acting	4	12
Shirley Brooks' Wit and Humour	4	12
Dilke's Papers of a Critic, 2 vols	15	0
Regulations for Encumpments, 1875	0	8
Petit's Life of Mary Queen of Scots, 2 vols	40	0
Tennyson's Queen Mary	3	12
Burgess' Report on Archæological Survey of Western India, Belgaum and Kaladgi Districts	26	4
Trollope's Way we live now, 2 vols	13	4
Infantry Sword Exercise, *new edition*	0	8
Men of the Time, *new edition*	9	8
Binney's Sermons, 1829 to 1869	7	8
Watt's Dictionary of Chemistry, *second supplement*	26	4
Buckland's Log Book of a Fisherman and Zoologist	7	8
Mrs. Oliphant's a Rose in June	3	8
Poby's Cotton Manufacturer's Assistant	1	0
Bath on the Marriage of Near Kin	8	12
Stuart Glennie's Pilgrim Memories or Travel and Discussion in the Birth Countries of Christianity with the late H. T. Buckle	8	12
Guhland Konr's Life of the Greeks and Romans described from Antique Monuments, 543 Woodcuts	13	4
Pavy on Food and Dietetics, *new edition*	9	8
Miss Angel; by Miss Thackeray	6	12
A Nine Days' Wonder; by Hamilton Aide	4	12
A Garden of Women; by Sarah Tytler	3	4
Tennyson's Works, Author's Edition, vols. 1 and 2, each	3	12
The Ship in the Desert, a Poem; by Joaquin Miller	3	12
Life of Saint Teresa	5	8
Cornhill Magazine, Vol. January to June, 1875	4	12
Bannatyne's Guide, Sub-Lieutenants, 1875	4	8
Lytton's Novels, *Knebworth edition*, 27 vols	60	0
Dana's Corals and Coral Islands	5	8
Signa; by Ouida, 3 Vols	20	0
Leahy's Art of Swimming as at Eton	1	4
Nature, Vol XI	6	12
Number Seventeen; by H. Kingsley, 2 vols	18	4
Macaulay's Plea for Mercy to Animals	1	8
Reclus' The Ocean, *cheaper edition*, 2 vols	10	0
—The Earth do. do	10	0
Fouques' Four Seasons	2	4
Sir H. S. Maine's Rede Lecture—European Views of India	1	0
Mrs. Burton's Inner Life of Syria, Palestine, and the Holy Land, 2 vols	15	0
Acts of the Supreme Council for 1874	6	0
Mahan's Phenomena of Spiritualism, Scientifically Explained and Exposed	4	2
Whitney's Life and Growth of Language	3	4
Sherry on Protestant Missions in India	10	0
Swinburne's Essays and Studies	7	8
Legion's Parisians, A Modern Study	4	8
Thornton's Indian Public Works and Cognate Indian Topics	5	8
Janet Doncaster; by Millicent Fawcett	4	12
Frere's Old Deccan Days, *cheaper edition*	3	0
Williams' Principles and Practice of Veterinary Medicine	18	12
Flattner on the Blow Pipe	13	4
Sir James Paget's Clinical Lectures	9	8
Three Feathers; by William Black, 3 vols	20	0
Four Years in Ashantee; by the Missionaries Ramseyer and Kühne	3	12
Lady Duff Gordon's Last Letters from Egypt	5	12
International Vanities; by F. Marshall	6	12
Clodd's Childhood of Religions	3	4
Gordon's Elementary Treatise on Heat	2	4
Supplement to Irving's Annals of our Time	3	0
Lunn's Philosophy of voice in Speech and Song	1	8
Yule's Book of Ser Marco Polo, new edn., 2 vols	30	0
All the Year Round, vol. 33	3	8
Vogel's Chemistry of Light and Photography	3	4
Memoirs of Sir Roderick Murchison, 2 vols	18	12
Sach's Text Book of Botany	20	0
Dasent's Tales from the Field	5	4
Life of Admiral Sir E. Codrington	4	12
Laurie's Sketches of Distinguished Anglo-Indians	3	4
Foster's Life of Goldsmith, *new edition*	3	12
Annual Register, 1874	11	0
Myer's Remains of Lost Empires	10	0
Plunket's Here and There among the Alps	3	4
Comte's System of Positive Polity	13	4
Kite's Questions and Answers on Naval Ammunition Instruction	1	0
Earl Russell's Recollections and Suggestions, 1813-1873	10	0
Gervinus' Shakespeare Commentaries	8	12
Telegraphic Journal, volume 2	6	12
Leigh's Science of Modern Cotton Spinning, 2 vols	55	0
Holland's Papers on Science	8	12
Douglas's Manual of Telegraphic Construction	9	8
Malcolm; by G. Macdonald, 3 vols	29	0
Jacox's Scripture Proverbs, Illustrated, Annotated, and Applied	6	12
Percy's Metallurgy—Fuel, &c., 120 *plates*	18	12
Jennings' & Lawe's The Psalms, with Critical Notes	3	12

THACKER, VINING & Co.

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED A FRESH SUPPLY OF FRIEDRICHSHALL BITTER WATER.

PRICE Rs. 7 PER DOZEN BOTTLES.

SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY FOR THE DIRECTORS OF THE MINERAL WATER ESTABLISHMENT,

J. NEUBERG.

ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK,

BY DIRECT IMPORTATION FROM SWITZERLAND,

Rs. 26 PER CASE OF 4 DOZEN TINS,
Rs. 6-12 PER SINGLE DOZEN.

NOTE.—Observe that the Genuine SWISS MILK has the words "Prepared in Switzerland" written across the label in Red Ink.

GALVANIZED IRON BATH TUBS,

STRONG, SERVICEABLE,
Specially adapted for
DISTRICT USE.

Length	3 Feet.
Width	2 Feet 3 inches.
Depth	1 Foot 2 inches.

PRICE Rs. 12 EACH.

FOR SALE, A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF LITHOGRAPHIC STONES

OF THE FOLLOWING SIZES:—

15 by 21 inches	22 by 28 inches.
18 by 24 do.	22 by 32 do.
19 by 25 do.	20 by 30 do.

COOKING STOVES,

PER S.S. INDIA.

VICTORESS No. 6 ..... Rs. 80
Do. No. 7 ..... ,, 100

WITH POTS, PANS, AND PIPING COMPLETE.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SLIP ON THE BHORE GHAUT.

In consequence of a serious landslip on the BHORE GHAUT TRAINS CANNOT BE WORKED THROUGH until further notice.

All Passengers will have to walk across the Slip, the Trains being brought to either side of it. Every effort will be made to reduce the delay and to make the inconvenience as little as possible.

GOODS and HORSES and CARRIAGES will not be booked through beyond KURJUT on the one side and KHUNDALLA on the other side until further notice.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 8th August 1875.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—MEMBERS are reminded that the GENERAL MEETING will be held THIS EVENING at the Cooperage at 5 P.M.

N. R. OLIVER.
C. J. YOUNG.
Bombay, Monday, 9th August.

FANCY WOOL SHAWLS.

HYMALAYAN WOOL SHAWL, 2 yds. square, Light Drab Ground, with Narrow Dark Drab Stripes, Rs. 30.

HYMALAYAN WOOL SHAWL, 2 yds. square, White, very soft, Rs. 30.

HYMALAYAN WOOL SHAWL, 2 yds. square, Drab and Brown, Rs. 30.

HYMALAYAN WOOL SHAWL, 2 yds. square, White and Dark Grey, ½ inch Stripe, Rs. 30.

HYMALAYAN WOOL SHAWL, 2 yds. square, Light and Dark Brown Stripe, Rs. 30.

HYMALAYAN WOOL SHAWL, 2 yds. square, Light Grey and White, ½ inch Stripe, Rs. 30.

HYMALAYAN WOOL SHAWL, 2 yds. square, Light Grey and White Stripe, Rs. 30.

HYMALAYAN WOOL SHAWL, 2 yds. square, Black and Grey 1 inch Stripe, Rs. 30.

HYMALAYAN WOOL SHAWL, 2 yds. square, Dark and Grey, 1 inch Stripe, Rs. 30.

PLAID SHAWL, "ROYAL STEWART," Rs. 22-8.

PLAID SHAWL, "VICTORIA," Rs. 22-8.

PLAID SHAWL, "ROB ROY," 2 inch Plaid, Rs. 22-8.

PLAID SHAWL, ROB ROY, ½ inch Plaid.

SHEPHERD'S CHECK, 2 inch Check, Rs. 25.

SHEPHERD'S CHECK, 3½ inch Check, Rs. 30.

SHEPHERD'S CHECK, 2 inch Check, Rs. 30.

PLAID SHAWL, "GORDON," Rs. 40.

PLAID SHAWL, "42nd," Rs. 22-8.

PLAID SHAWL, "SUTHERLAND," Rs. 22-8.

ALSO VARIOUS FANCY PLAID SHAWLS, Rs. 22-8.

ROMAN STRIPED SHAWLS, a pretty assortment, Rs. 15.

KNITTED WOOL COLOURED STRIPED SHAWLS, Rs. 5.

COLOURED STRIPED SHAWLS, Rs. 15.

COLOURED STRIPED SILK SHAWLS, Rs. 10-8.

PLAIN COLOURED SILK SHAWLS, Rs. 15.

WOOL CLOUDS.

PLAIN WHITE WOOL CLOUDS, Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 5-8

RED and GREY WOOL CLOUDS, Rs. 3-8

BLUE and GREY WOOL CLOUDS, Rs. 3-8

PLAIN SCARLET WOOL CLOUDS, Rs. 4

PLAIN BLACK WOOL CLOUDS, Rs. 4

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT, OR ONE ANNA AND A HALF ALLOWED ON EACH RUPEE FOR READY MONEY ORDERS AMOUNTING TO RS. 10.

WATSON AND Co.,
8 & 9, CHURCH GATE STREET, & 22 & 23, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

SPECTACLES.

THE Undersigned have on hand a very fine SELECTION of these valuable INSTRUMENTS, as well as EYE GLASSES,

COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS, &c.,

and invite inspection from all requiring *aids to the sight*. Consisting of

Clear Spectacles of Brazilian Pebble.
Neutral Tinted or Darkened Spectacles.
Double Eye Glasses of Pebble.
Single Eye Glasses of Pebble.

These are assorted for the various degrees of long and short sight, ensuring the exact power required.

The Spectacles are set in Frames of *Blue Steel, Gilt Steel, and Gilt Sterling Silver*. The Double Eye Glasses in Gold, Nickel-plated Steel and Tortoise-shell, and the Single Eye Glasses are unmounted, being simply pierced for a Cord.

THE COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS,

CONSIST OF

Railway Spectacles, being Tinted Glasses set in Gauze Sides and Steel Frames.
Horse-shoe Spectacles; Tinted Glasses, Horse-shoe Form with Sides of same shape, in Steel Frames.
Spoon-shape Spectacles; Tinted *Goggles* in Steel Frames.
Plain Tinted Goggles in Gauze and Elastic Cords.

THE FULLEST INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOARD—Comfortable ACCOMMODATION for one or two GENTLEMEN in a healthy situation near the B. B. and C. I. Railway.—Apply "C.," *Bombay Gazette*.

LESSONS in FRENCH and GERMAN, successfully given by Rev. A. BOURQUIN. High references. Address Rev. D. MACPHERSON, Mazagon Lines.

SURGEON REQUIRED for a Canal Steamer sailing for LIVERPOOL about 20th instant. App'y to GRINDLAY, GROOM Co.

THE BOMBAY STEAM BAKERY, Grant Road, has on hand Wedding Favours, Wedding Sprays, Wedding Festoons, Oval lace and dessert papers, &

NOTICES.

NOW READY.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF

MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price, Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS:

Introduction.
Report of the Baroda Commission of 1873.
Proceedings before the Commission of 1875.
Resolution of the Government of India.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
Proclamation by the Government of India deposing the Gaekwar.

Important to Messes, Clubs, &c.

DE LA RUE'S BEST PLAYING CARDS.

PALACE GOLD MOGULS.

These are of the thickest texture and very best quality. They have GOLD BACKS, and are made in a VARIETY OF BEAUTIFUL PATTERNS, among which may be specially mentioned INDIAN JONQUIL, HINDOO ROSE, HINDOO ENAMEL, INDIAN ENAMEL, PRINCE OF WALES, ORIENTAL, &c.

Price—Rs. 2-4 per Pack. Per Dozen Packs—Rs. 24.

PALACE MOGULS.

These are next in quality to the above, nearly equal in texture, but without the Gold Backs. They are made in a VARIETY of FLORAL PATTERNS, of very natural coloring, such as WHITE ROSE, FUCHIA, IBIS, POPPY, HEARTSEASE, JAPANESE THORN, CROCUS, &c. &c.

Price—Rs. 2 per Pack. Per Dozen Packs—Rs. 21.

GOLD MOGULS.

These have Gold Backs, but are rather thinner than the above. They are made in various Antique Patterns.

Price—Rs. 1-12 per Pack. Per Dozen Packs—Rs. 18.

EXTRA-FIGURED MOGULS.

Same quality as above, in very pretty Patterns.

Price—Re. 1-12 per Pack. Per Dozen packs—Rs. 18.

FIGURED MOGULS.

Price—Rs. 1-8 per Pack. Per Dozen Packs—Rs. 15.

THACKER, VINING AND CO.

SHERRIES IN WOOD

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 7TH AUGUST 1875.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed quiet, sales 10,000 bales, and to-day's report is steady, sales 10,000, actual imports 10,000 bales.

Prices are unchanged, nor are there any symptoms of a material alteration either way for some time to come, unless American crop advices assume a less favourable character. Present values are at too low a level to admit of much decline, and on the other hand, supplies both ready and prospective are too heavy to warrant an advance of any moment. The Liverpool stock has certainly begun to show a reduction at last, and may now be expected to show a decrease from week to week, but with the present limited demand the process of reduction will be slow and unlikely to push up prices.

The visible supply of cotton in and afloat for the U.K. on the 6th instant, compares with last week and the corresponding date last year as follows :—

	1875	Last week	1874.
Stock in Liverpool.....	9,60,000	1,013,000	910,690
,, London	94,500	100,375	113,700
American Afloat	25,000	30,000	43,000
East Indian ,, ...	375,000	370,000	401,000
	1,454,500	1,513,000	1,468,390
Price of Mid. Orleans	7¾d.	7 5/16d.	8 7/16d.
,, Fair Dholleras	4 15/16d.	4¾d.	5¾d.
Difference	2 9/16d.	2 7/16d.	3 1/16d

The American figures to date are as follows :—

	1875	1874	1873
Week's receipts	2,000	5,200	12,000
,, Exports to U. K...	2,000	8,000	16,000
,, ,, Continent ...	1,000	.....	2,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sept.	3,454,000	3,758,500	3,566,200
,, Exports to U. K. ,,	1,813,000	1,814,000	1,877,600
,, Continent ,, ,,	857,000	955,000	745,000
,, Stocks at the Ports	113,000	153,000	151,000

The Manchester Piece Goods Market continues quiet, with but little enquiry, Reuter's quotations being unaltered in every particular. The recovery if such has set in yet, seems particularly slow, and as we do not hear that short time has been adopted, stocks in Manchester must be rapidly accumulating. Reuter's statement of the exports of Goods and Yarns from Great Britain for India during the month of July shows small supplies of all descriptions for this port, but comparatively full shipments for Calcutta.

In General Produce yesterday the only alteration of any kind was a further partial advance of 6d. to 1s. per cwt. in Ceylon Coffee. Seeds and cocoanut oil were unaltered.

Bonsols this morning were quoted at 94¾, a decline of ¼, French Rentes at 105, and Bar Silver still at 56d. per oz. According to Reuter's advices this week's P. and O. steamer from Southampton brings out £35,000 in Silver for Bombay.

Business here has shown the usual Saturday dulness and there is almost nothing in the shape of actual transactions to record. In Sterling Exchange we have not heard of anything being done and rates are nominally unaltered, say :—

Bank Bill's, on demand	1s. 9 11/16d.	per rupee
Do. 6 months' sight ...	1s. 10¼d.	
Credits 3 months sight ...	1s. 10¼d.	
Documents, 3 months' sight ...	1s. 10 3-16d.	

In drafts on Calcutta and Government Paper, no business is reported and values are nominally the same.

The usual weekly meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Bombay for the coming week will be held on Monday instead of Tuesday.

There has been little doing in the Share Market to-day as elsewhere, and with the exception of Spinning and Weaving Scrip our list of quotations stands unaltered. Alliance Co.'s shares have declined from Rs. 2,775 to Rs. 2,750, Bombay United Rs. 10, Dharajee Goculdass Rs. 10 and Orientals Rs. 5 per share. Hindustan have advanced Rs. 15 and Soondercass Spinning Rs. 35 per share.

In Cotton we have not heard of any purchases for European account, and the market may accordingly be called dull and unchanged. Remarkably favourable accounts continue to be received respecting the growing crop from all parts, and as there seems no question that over an average extent of land has been put under cultivation, there is every reason so far to look for another large crop.

Freights continue depressed and unaltered. The nominal rates are £1-15 by steamer and £2 per ton by sailing ship, for Liverpool, but there is very little cargo going forward.

Piece Goods are quiet and prices are barely maintained. The up-country demand is most insignificant and no improvement seems likely for some time yet.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
(120,000	100	all	8 p.ct.	Agra Bank	93
72,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,900 xd
20,000	500	all	5 do.	Bank of Bombay New...	740
5,150	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,160xd.
30,000	250	all	4 do.	Chartered Mercantile Bank of L. & China	250
40,000	281	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	210
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bank of India and China	150
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India.	112
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank.....	485

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	200 p.a.	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	1,301
200	2,000	1,100	50 ps.	Albert Co., Kurrachee...	725
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	650
250	1,000	200,000	...	Alfred Mills Co.	[1,105
150	12,000	11,000	200 p.	Apollo Press Co.	3,300
175	1,000	all	...	Bellasy	700
150	150	all	60 ps.	Bengal Company (New)...	160
1,000	350	all	200 ps.	Indian Press Co.	330
400	250	all	6½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.	85
400	1,000	all	20 p.	Carnac Press Co.	900
230	250	all	...	Cocanada Press Co	90
1,880	1,880	all	175 ps.	Colaba Press Co.	3,900
500	500	all	Nil.	Dhulleras P. & G. Co. ...	200
352	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co. ...	1,125
150	8,500	all	Rs. 200	Fort Press Co.	2,100
300	2,000	2,000	15 ps.	French Co-wan. Press Company	300
300	50	all	100 p.c.	French Press Co.	375
1,150	...	1,40,150	ps.	Imperial Press Co.	375
3,125	400	350	60 ps.	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.	420
600	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	1150
120	...	1,500	250 ps.	Prince of W. Press	700
300	500	all	100 p.c.	Rast Press Co.	1200
500	...	750	135 ps.	Scinde Press Co.	415
100	1,000	700	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited....	900
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	1,000
450	1,000	...	100ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	940

* Per share, for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1500	240ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,995
1,000	50	all	4½ct.	Bombay Gas Company..	650
1,000	1,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co....	700
500	500	27	pct.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	175
2,150	200	100	8 p. ct.	Mahim Company, Ld	95
4,000	50	all	4 ps.	Mechanics' Build'gs Co...	23
1,000	500	all	30 ps.	Treacher & Co.	380
...	250	all	40 ps.	Vicaje Patent Slip	30

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 3rd August as compared with that for 27th July :—

Liabilities.	27th July. Rs.	A.	P.	3rd August. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital	2,20,00,000	0	0	2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	18,64,615	13	1	18,64,615	13	1
Treasury Balances	5,18,33,516	13	6	5,12,82,704	8	6
Total Deposits	1,54,68,969	11	2	2,06,9 ,329	14	9
Bank Post Bills, &c. ...	4,20,170	1	1	4,75,597	10	9
Sundries	5,05,078	11	7	5,23,367	6	0
Rs.	9,63,37,291	2	5	9,67,76,615	4	10

Assets.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities.....	1,44,05,718	4	4	1,43,78,093	12	4
Loans on Govt. Securities.	71,12,534	7	0	74,70,925	7	31
Credits on disc ...	79,52,928	12	10	68,59,761	12	6
Bills discounted	2,17,67,178	10	2	2,09,42,776	9	11
Dead Stock	10,64,075	6	10	10,64,952	9	3
Stamps	11,306	0	7	11,467	6	7
Balances with other Banks	4,52,351	9	8	4,35,140	7	8
Sundries	4,19,566	1	4	4,15,112	3	3
Bullion	7,147	10	3	7,147	10	3
Cash at Head Office	1,91,17,907	12	0	1,90,87,924	3	1
Do. at Branches	2,46,37,036	7	5	2,51,83,402	0	2
Rs.	9,63,37,291	2	5	9,67,76,615	4	10

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Burmah, 675 tons, Captain T. Sanders, sailed on Saturday last for Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Constable and servant, and fifteen deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s ss. Madura, 1266, tons, Captain J R. Gavin, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers.—Mr. Dunlop, Mr. Jones, and nine deck passengers.

The ship Glasgow, 1,168 tons, Captain W. H. Moore, arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Liverpool (April 13th), with a cargo of 1,669 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Ritchie Steuart and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	Madura (s)	Gavin	Calcutta, July 13.
	Glasgow	Moore	Liverpool, Apr 13.
	Wimbledon (s)	Watson	Liverpool, July 1.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Burmah (s).....	Sanders	Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
4	Sir J. Lawrence (s)..	Baldwin	Kyouk Phyoo, July 29
	Hypsogale	Graham	Moulmein, July 17.
	Cambay	Kirk	Liverpool, April 22.
4	Arratoon Apear (s).	McTavish	Hong-Kong, July 17.
	Allum Ghier	Williams	Mauritius, July 8.
	Jorawur	Brand	London, April 20.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.		
3	Assaye (s)	.....
	Meinam (s)	.....
	Linquist	.....
	Triton	.....
4	Star of Persia	.....
	Glenhaven	.....
	Palais Gallica	.....

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.		
4	Arcot (s)	Calcutta.
5	Viceroy (s)	Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.		
3	Mirzapore (s)	Calcutta.
4	Choice	Falso Point.
5	Palmyra	London.

DAILY IMPORTS—AUGUST 7.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Strathclyde s, 8 casks paint, Joseph Soares.
Zerbino s, 2 hogsheads port wine, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee.

FROM LONDON.

Peshwar s, 225 cases geneva, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.
Manaba s, 27 cases glass phials, Tyebally Sumsudin ; 20 cases envelopes, Tyebally Abdoolally ; 16 cases oilmanstore, Ardaseer Jemsetjee.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Delhi s, 1 case clocks, C Marcks and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

India s, 10,000 fire bricks, Ebram Abdool Carim.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Accrington, 10 bales cotton, Raghoobhoy Daya ; 36 bales cotton, Jewraz Gumput.
Parana s, 100 bales cotton, Ramchunder Mahadew and Co ; 400 cwts wheat, Stearn Hobart and Co ; 12 cwts nux vomica and 126 cwts myrabollans, Jetha Purshotum ; 50 bales wool, Jaitha Varia.
India s, 3,200 cwts. wheat, Stearn Hobart and Co ; 70 bales cotton, Mooljee Nusserwanjee and Co ; 35 bales wool and 7 bales cotton, Kessowjee Veerjee ; 160 bales cotton, Churmdass Chirakhoy ; 6 bales wool, Mooranjee Hurdass.
Strathclyde s, 140 bales cotton, Mooranjee Heerjee and Co ; 129 bales cotton, Ramchund Yunkoalil ; 61 bales wool, B. L. S. N. Co ; 26 bales wool, Nundram Begraj ; 50 bales wool, Jaitha Varia ; 3,200 cwts. wheat, Finlay Scott and Co ; 400 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co ; 13 bales wool, Peel Cassels and Co.

FOR HONKONG.

Peshawar s, 13 cwts ho. s, G H J Mahamed ; 34 bales fishmaws and sharkfins, Marsally Xathoo ; 30 bales twist, H J M A Khalak ; 55 bales cottons, Finlay Scott and Co ; 84 bales cotton, H Esmail H Habib ; 48 bales cotton, H Esack Ellias ; 24 chests opium, David Sassoon & Co ; 7 chests opium Hajarcmull Nursinghass ; 22 chests opium, K. D. Sassoon ; 17 chests opium, Tarachund Setaram ; 18 chests opium, Curvimbhoy Ebram ; 27 chests opium, Nurseo Kesowjee and Co ; 5 chests opium, Framjee Hormusjee and Co ; 12 chests opium, Hurseokiness Chimonram ; 18 chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahomed ! 42 chests opium, N J Abram ; 60 chests opium, Tata and Co ; 15 chests opium, Gungabux Chajooram.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Peshawar s, 6 chests opium, Tarachund Ramchunder ; 14 chests opium, Framjee Hormusjee and Co ; 5 chests opium, Ganeshdass Sobhagmull ; 11½ chests opium, Gungabux Chajooram ; 23½ chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 6 chests opium, Hanmuram Hardewdass ; 13 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 91 chests opium, Hajarcmull Nursinghass ; 15 chests opium, Tarachund Setsram.

HIGH COURT—9TH AUGUST.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley.)

LONG CAUSE.

358-73—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and others v Cooverjee Pragjee and others—Hearn, Cleveland and LeeWarner—Part heard.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Green.)

LONG CAUSE.

316-74—Lynch and Tobin—Madhowjee Munjee v Bhookendass Vizbhookundass—Jefferson and Payne—Part heard.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Pinhey.)

LONG CAUSES.

167-74—Tyebjee and Sayani—Tribhoovundas Hurri Valubdas v Leone Jahier—Janardhun and Ghandibhoy—Part heard.
520-73—Fletcher and Smith—Eshwantrow Gopalrow v Tribhovun Lakhmeedass.
458-74—In person—Balloo Wahadoo v Kessow Govind Deggei and others—Janardhun and Ghandibhoy.
477-74—Jefferson and Payne—Purshotumdass Bhanjee v Toolsydass Morarjee—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
481-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Nanabhai Wishwanath v Dayal Kalidass and another—Jefferson and Payne.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Marriott.)

LONG CAUSES.

254-72—Lynch and Tobin—Mapla Chowa Cara and others v Essa bin Kalliffa—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Part heard.
147-75—Fletcher and Smith—R Crawford Ratrobun v Horjebhoy Jamal—Macfarlene and Skipsey—Part heard.
93-75—Tyabjee and Sayane—Shu Poona Assoo and others v Manjee Ludha and others—Mr. Judge.
168-75—Shroporjee and Thacurdass—Laljee Cutchra and others v Cassum Moosa and others—Jefferson and Payne.
45-74—Lynch and Tobin—Mapla Chowacara and others v Ashabai widow—Chalk and Turner.

Matrimonial Suit.

372-75—Prescot and Winter—Julia Rufina DeGa v Michae Angelo DeGa—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—AUGUST 6.

Pringle, Lieut, Bombay 56th Regt, on leave, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURE.—AUGUST 7.

Rennie, Major, Madras 44th Regt, on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 7th August 1875.

Lieut W Martin, F Battery 4th Bde R A, is directed to proceed to Morar and join E Battery A Bde R H A to which he has been appointed. To travel at the public expense.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the lower standard test :—

Sub-Conductor T Simms, 4th Bde R A ; No 10606 Corporal J Dow, Royal Engrs ; Sub-Lieut G F Pinkney, 1st Battn on 2nd Regt ; No 49 Private J Murphy, 2nd Battalion 7th Regt, ; Cadet E Leyard, Capt H F Le Mo to, Lieut P Low, Lieut R Hanstock, 2nd Battalion 15th Regt ; Sub-Lieut T E Stephenson 56th Regt ; Sub-Lieut E C L Walter, 83rd Regt.

No 701 Lance Corporal Alexander Hayes and No 2544 Lance Corporal John Fox, 2nd Battalion 7th Regt, are appointed to the Commissariat Dept and transferred to the Unattached List.

The undermentioned men are reported to have qualified as Telegraph Signallers :—

2nd Bat. alion 7th Foo"—No 2794 Lance Corporal John Studly.
2nd Battalion 15th Foot—No 877 Serjt W Bentley ; No 1882 Serjt A Ives ; No 2128 Corporal J Melliville ; No 2165 Corporal C Cottrell.

56th Foot—No 924 Private Mathew Byrne.

The following order is confirmed :—

Hydrabad Station Order—Dated 31st May 1875, directing Captain M H Nicolson, 25th N I, to act as Station Staff Officer in addition to his Regimental duties, vice Capt Cuningham.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :—

15th Foot (2nd Battalion)—Capt A M Walker in extension, to remain at Ceylon, from 19th July to 18th Sept 1875, pending, retirement.

Regulation—In G O C 407, 26th June last, for "Serjeant Major G Knight" read "Serjeant G Knight."

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

By the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, (*Calcutta Gazette*, August 4.)

Mr Francis Johnston Graham Campbell, Offg Joint-Mag and Dep Collr, Moeghyr, is transferred to Bhagulpore.

Mr William Brown Martin, Dep Mag and Dep Collr, in charge of the Mudhepoorah Division of the Bhagulpore district, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr Thomas Attwood Counsell is appointed to act as Head Asst Judicial Dept, Bengal Secretariat, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Rajendra Nath Mitra, or until further orders.

The appointment of Mr Mr Dodson to act as Head Asst, Judicial Dept, Bengal Secretariat.

Mr Alfred Corbyn Brett is appointed to act temporarily as Dist and Sessions Judge of Furreedpore.

Mr Henry John Stedman Cotton, c s, is appointed to be Asst Secretary to the Govt of Bengal, vice Mr E Knight, Resigned with effect from the date of Mr Knight's resignation. Mr Cotton will continue to officiate as Junior Secretary to the Govt of Bengal during the absence, on leave, of Mr A Mackenzie, or until further orders.

Maj Charles Tatham Hitchins is appointed to act as District Supdt of Police, Midnapore, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr C P L Macaulay, or until further orders. This cancels the orders of the 20th June 1875, appointing Mr J S Kilby to act as District Supdt of that district.

Mr Clifford Lampard Kilby to act as Dist Supdt of Police, Rajshahye, during the absence, on duty, of Lt-Col W T Fagan, or until further orders. This cancels the orders of the 5th July 1875, appointing Mr F Graves to act as Dist Supt of police of that district.

Mr Francis Graves, Asst Supdt of Police, is appointed to be in charge of the Dist Police of Jessore.

Mr Charles Armstrong Fisher, Asst Supdt in charge of the Dist Police of Jessore, is appointed to conduct the Kheddah operations in the Bhoomai Doorns.

Mr William Dunbar Blyth, Asst Mag and Collr, is appointed to be a member of the Dist school Committee of Maldah Mr Blyth is also appointed to be Secy to that Committee, vice Baboo Ishur Chunder Khasnovis.

The services of Mr W Mason, Asst Apothecary, Presidency Genl Hospital, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Military Dept.

The leave of absence for two months without pay granted to Mr Jas G Clerk, Lecturer on Dentistry and Dentist to the Medical College, under orders of the 10th July 1875, published in the "Calcutta Gazette" of the 14th idem, is cancelled at his own request, and he is appointed to exercise the appointment of Mr W Watson to act as Lecturer on Dentistry and Dentist to the Medical College Hospital.

Surgn G Price, M D, of the Medical Dept, is appointed to act as Civil Surgn of Pubna during the absence, on leave, of Dr H M Davis, or until further orders.

Surgn Maj Edward John Gayer is appointed to be Civil Surgn of the 24-Pergunnahs and Medical Inspr of Emigrants. He will, however, continue to officiate as Civil Surgn of Dacca during Surgn Maj D B Smith's absence on duty.

Mr A Anderson, Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Futtegurh, having returned to duty on the forenoon of the 1st July 1875, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of the 26th Feb, and published in the "Calcutta Gazette" of the 3rd March 1875, is cancelled.

Dr W Schlich, Conservator of Forests, Bengal, is allowed leave for 42 days under section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the 10th August 1875.

Mr E J Lloyd, Dep Collr of Forests, Soonderbuns Division is appointed, in addition to his other duties, to have charge of the Office of Conservator of forests, Bengal, during the absence, on leave, of Dr W Schlich, or until further orders.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

By the Lieut-Governor.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, August 7.)

General Department.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence :—

In supersession of Notification No 982A, dated 28th May, 1875, Mr G B Paisley, Dist and Sessions Judge, Farukhabad, privilege leave for two months and 28 days, with effect from 11th June 1875.

H H the Lt-Gov has been pleased to make the following appointment :—

Mr R Scott, Asst Mag, Muttra, to be a Justice of the Peace for the N W Provinces under section 3 of Act II of 1869.

Judicial Department.

Privilege leave of absence for six weeks is granted to Lt R R Pulford, R E, Ex Engr, 4th grade, in charge of the Moradabad Sub-division, Rohilkhand Provincial Division, with effect from the 1st proximo.

Three months' leave of absence to study the native languages is granted to Mr F F Hall, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, in charge of the Bijnour Sub-division, Meerut Provincial Division, with effect from the 1st proximo.

Mr G W Grant, Dist Engr, Agra, will be in charge of the Eastern Dun, in addition to his own duties during Mr Hall's absence.

Privilege leave of absence for three weeks is granted to Mr R M Lewis, Overseer, 2nd grade, Meerut Sub-division of the Meerut Provincial Division, with effect from such date as he may avail himself thereof.

With references to Notification No 2282-C, dated 19th June, 1875 Mr R E Weeks, Asst Engr 2nd grade, and Mr W D R Bowen Asst Engr 3rd grade, respectively made over and received charge of the Jaunpur Sub-division, Allahabad Provincial Division, on the 31st July.

H H the Lt-Gov has been pleased to make the following promotions in the Upper Subordinate Establishment :—

From the 27th June, 1875, Mr T W Hunt to Sub-Engr, 1st grade, permanent, to complete the Sub-Hment.

From the 27th June, 1875, Co d ctor G M MacArthur to Sub-Engr, 2nd Grade, permanent, vice Hunt, promoted.

From the 27th June, 1875, Serg J William s to Sub-Engr, 3rd grade, pe manent, vice MacArthur, promoted.

From the date of Conductor Crown's remand to military duty—

Sergt J G Laing to Supervisor, 1st grade, permanent, vice Conductor J Brown, remanded to military duty.

From same date, Sergt P Dennehy to Supervisor, 2nd grade, permanent vice Laing, promoted.

From same date, Sergt E Carson to Overseer, 1st grade, permanent, vice De nehy, promoted.

Sergt J Laing, Supervisor, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Anupshahr Branch, Ganges Canal, to the Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, vice Sergt T Tyers, Supervisor, 2nd grade, transferred from the latter to the former division.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

HANNAH—August 1st, at Nowgong, Brahmaputra, the wife of Dr. J. P. Hannah, A. M. D., of a daughter.
MAGNIAC—August 2nd, at Wardha, Central Provinces, the wife of Colonel F. L. Magniac, Deputy Commissioner, of a son.
FUGER—July 29th, at Goalpara, Lower Assam, the wife of Robertson Fuger, Esq., Officiating District Superintendent of Police, of a son.
RAE—August 1st, at Sultabad, Jamalpore, the wife of Mr. George Rae, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CORNISH—STEVENS—August 3rd, at Kirkee, by the Rev. C. H. Blumhart, Robert Cornish, C. S., to Hannah Bloomfield Stevens.

DEATHS.

HARE—July 30th, at Vepery, Madras, Vernon Cullen, the beloved child of Arthur J. Hare, aged 4 months and 17 days.
DAVIES—August 2nd, at the General Hospital, Calcutta, Mr. Richard Davies, of enlargement of the spleen.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, AUGUST 9, 1875.

We referred the other day with a natural feeling of incredulity to the strange statement made by the *Englishman*, that Sir Douglas Forsyth had quitted Mandalay in direct defiance of orders telegraphed to him from Simla to remain till the question about the escort was settled. Information has since reached us, however, on what we take to be good authority, that the Government of India did telegraph instructions to its Envoy not to leave the Burmese capital, but that he deliberately elected to come away. Probably our Calcutta contemporary got the news before us through that underground channel of communication with the Foreign Office at Simla the existence of which has now, unluckily for him, been disclosed. If we assume the truth of this latest version of the ignominious failure of the Mission to Burma, the conduct of the Government appears more inexplicable than ever. For one would have thought that Lord Northbrook was the last man to pardon or overlook a serious breach of discipline by a high Political Officer. No considerations of expediency induced him to swerve for a moment from his determination to remove Colonel Phayre from Baroda last November, though the time was singularly unpropitious for such an act of supersession. The Colonel "would not obey orders," and that was sufficient; the Viceroy could not tolerate insubordination. But Sir Douglas Forsyth has been guilty of far worse insubordination than Colonel Phayre's. The late Resident, at Baroda, of whatever faults he may have been accused, never erred—even in the opinion of his bitterest enemies—except through excess of zeal to vindicate to the people of India the character of the English Government for loving justice and hating iniquity. Sir Douglas Forsyth, on the other hand, has by his disobedience committed the unpardonable sin for a public man of compromising the national honour. Yet, while Colonel Phayre was publicly censured and disgraced, the fortunate Sir D. Forsyth receives the thanks of the Government of India for his management of the negotiations at Mandalay, retains his seat in the Legislative Council, and is apparently still one of the Viceroy's most trusted officers. On what principle of justice can such partiality be defended? Why should there be one measure for Baroda and quite another for Mandalay? Why should an attempt, happily unsuccessful, have been made to ruin the reputation and the career of a Bombay Political for what was at the worst a venial offence in comparison with that for which a Bengal Political is now rewarded as if he had achieved some great diplomatic victory? Lord Northbrook ought really to issue a new code for the guidance of the Political Service, explaining the precise circumstances which make one act of indiscipline a crime, and another, to ordinary apprehension far more heinous, an honourable deed entitling the doer of it to bask in the sunshine of the Viceregal countenance.

In certain quarters there is a good deal of vexation being displayed because an executive committee has been appointed to carry out the wishes of the public concerning the reception of the Prince of Wales. Yet there can be no doubt that the appointment of such a committee was the only reasonable course left open to the general committee, and if any mistake at all has been made in the matter it is in the fact that an executive committee was not nominated at the meeting in the Town Hall instead of at a meeting of the general committee afterwards. The cry has been raised that the proceedings of the general committee in electing a working committee will be offensive to the general community; but we cannot believe that the public will care a straw about such a question. All that the public wanted was to get a large committee to organise the best means for the proper reception of the Prince of Wales, and if the general committee which they elected chooses to reduce its numbers so as to make out of it out good working committee, what need they care? The desire of the community to take a share in the reception of the Prince of Wales will not, we feel confident, be affected by such petty considerations as the critics of the appointment of an executive committee have put forward. If the public intend to subscribe towards the Reception Fund they will do so whether their money is handed to a huge committee or to a small one; indeed, we are not sure that they will not subscribe the more readily when they find that a committee which it was right and complimentary to them to elect, but which from the beginning was clearly too big to be of any practical use, has been abandoned in favour of a smaller one. Even the present executive committee—with its twenty six members and four secretaries—is much too numerous; and it will be compelled to delegate its powers to sub-committees and content itself with a general supervision. No work would be done at all if further reference to the committee appointed at the public meeting were necessary; and the absurdity of suggesting such a reference is apparent, when it is considered that at the meeting on Friday only twenty-five members assembled, three-fourths of whom were members of the executive committee. No sensible person in the general committee will feel that he has been slighted by not being put upon the executive committee; because, in the first place, he will see that everybody could not be placed upon that committee, and in the next, that it was desirable that the committee should consist only of practical, influential, representative men. It will be much to be regretted if any persons who were nominated on the general committee, but who have not been placed upon the working committee, seek, for the sake of their own injured feelings, to damage the good cause of raising an adequate Reception Fund. They may endeavour to influence a portion of the public against the Reception Fund on the ground that they have been discourteously treated because some gentlemen whom they considered eligible have not been placed on the executive committee; but we are sure that even that section of the public will pause to consider whether it is worth their while, for such a reason, and remembering how large the original committee was, and how difficult it must have been to make any selection from it that could please everybody, to seek to injure by word or deed a cause so worthy as that of enabling Bombay to extend a hearty welcome to the Prince of Wales on behalf of India. The public have not been slighted at all; and nothing but a serious perversion of facts could ever make them believe that their interests have been injured by the appointment of a working committee out of an unworkable and purely ornamental general committee.

The meeting in the Town Hall on Tuesday seems to have given an impetus to speculation in the public mind as to how the Prince of Wales should be received in Bombay. We are glad to learn from the native papers that the visit of H. R. H. is being looked forward to with an exceptional kind of interest, and that there does not seem to be any question that Bombay should set a brilliant example to the rest of India in making demonstrations of loyalty. This circumstance is consolatory, for the effect of a cold reception of the Prince would be one very much to be regretted. All is not sunshine in a Prince's life any more than it is in that of humbler human beings. Shakspeare says—

> Princes have but their titles for their glories,
> An outward honour, for an inward toil;
> And for unfelt imaginations,
> They often feel a world of reckless care,
> So that, between their titles and low name,
> There's nothing differs but the outward fame.

And we should think that one of the most distressing events that could happen to a Prince possessing the power of the heir to the throne of England would be an indifferent reception from the people of a country from which he had been led to expect an eager and warm welcome. So far as we are able to judge from the attitude of the Native Press and the expressions of native gentlemen, not so distinguished, perhaps, for perfervid demonstrations of loyalty as one of the speakers in the Town Hall, but still undoubtedly honest in their affection for the Crown, we see reason to believe that in Bombay the Prince of Wales will not have to reckon among the bitternesses of his career the remembrance of a luke-warm reception in Bombay. The question now is, not whether the Prince should be welcomed to Bombay with enthusiasm, but how that reception can best be carried out. Among the suggestions on this topic which have been made in the Native Press we have not found any better than one which *Native Opinion* published yesterday. This paper, which is quite as ably conducted as any vernacular newspaper in the Presidency, and invariably assumes a better tone than nine-tenths of its compatriots, has considerable influence, and its views are generally those of the wealthy and educated part of the Hindoo community. It assumes rather a high philosophic contempt for fireworks and illuminations, and complains that both Calcutta and Bombay "instead of making this most auspicious "occasion impressive are going to make it simply "amusing." "No doubt," it goes on to say, "illuminations and fireworks will supply a fund "of amusement to the people at large, but the "effect will be transitory, and will probably be "remembered only by those who have experienced "it." It is afraid that as the Prince has seen illuminations and fireworks on a scale the grandeur of which Bombay would in vain hope to equal, "instead of creating a pleasant reminiscence in "the Prince, the reception which Bombay is going to provide for him may bring on a jading sensation, and he may get tired of the monotony of illuminations and fireworks, the laying of foundation stones, and the eating of State dinners." It thinks, however, that "a grand "military procession through the town, on a "scale and splendour which only Oriental Princes "known how to attain, would be far more impressive and effective than illuminations and "fireworks. Why should not His Royal Highness," it suggests, "riding on an elephant and "accompanied by the dignitaries of the State "and a grand military escort, with band playing "and flags flying, slowly march through the "town, instead of whirling away at a gallop in "coach-and-four, throwing gold and silver pieces "to the poor, as did the Great Mogul, as do the "Nizam and other native Princes, and as did an "humbler personage in Bombay, the late Sir "Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy?" Such a procession, *Native Opinion* thinks, will make the British Crown popular and present with the masses, and will go home to them more than any number of illuminations, fireworks, and statues. Fireworks and illuminations are not so trifling in their effects as our native contemporary supposes. Even it admits that they will be remembered by those who have taken part in them. A remembrance of the event, associated with the name of the Prince, is the chief thing that the citizens of Bombay can desire to attain; and no better way of gaining such a result than grand public demonstrations (such as illuminations) has yet been discovered by civilised nations. When the Prince of Wales was married, Great Britain was illuminated from one end to the other, and inasmuch as almost everybody saw the illuminations, if they did not actually take part in them, the result was that the event was impressed in a more indelible manner upon the heart of the general population than it could have been by any other means. A public subscription towards the erection of a grand building or monument in honour of the Royal marriage might have been the means of preserving the name of H. R. H. for many generations to come;

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

SERIOUS LANDSLIP ON THE GHAUTS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LANOWLEE, 8TH AUGUST.

A mile beyond the Reversing Station the bank above the line, about 30 yards in length and the same in height, and composed of hard rock, has fallen on the line, involving about half an hour's delay for passengers who have to walk 50 or 60 yards to meet the train at the other side.

Mr. Riddell, engineer, and labourers are preparing to blast the *débris* away. One line will probably be restored on Tuesday. The damage done is very slight.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE LOAN OF 2½ CRORES.

SIMLA, 7TH AUGUST.

The *Gazette of India* to-day publishes a Resolution of the Viceroy in Council confirming the acceptance of the tenders for the Loan of 2½ crores allotted by the Comptroller-General.

Telegraphic reports of crop prospects are generally excellent.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

LONDON, 7TH AUGUST.

The following appointments have been gazetted:—

H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught to be Major in the 7th Hussars.

Major Henry James Bell to be Lieutenant Colonel, and Captain Henry Beckley to be Major in the 105th Foot, vice Brigadier-General Browne, Supernumerary while in India.

Major William Leckie, from the 39th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the 63rd Foot.

BREVET.

Charles Dressing to be Lieutenant Colonel; Lieutenant Colonels G. T. Hogg and Claud Alexander to be Colonels.

PARLIAMENTARY.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

In the House of Lords last night, Lord Cadogan, replying to a question, said that the subject of more frequent relief for the Queen's Regiments of Cavalry serving in India was under the consideration of Government.

Lord Salisbury stated that Government had no intention, at present, to extend the system of establishing sanitaria in India for the women and children of European troops.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Lord Hartington, the chief of the Liberal party, made a speech last night, in which he impeached the conduct of public business during the session. Mr. Disraeli replied to this attack, and vindicated the action of Government.

THE HERZEGOVINA INSURRECTION.

The insurgents in Herzegovina are besieging Trebigne.

OVERFLOWING OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

NEW YORK, 6TH AUGUST.

An overflow of the Mississippi on its right bank has commenced in the Arkansas State.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 6TH AUGUST, NOON.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton....	69,000	bales.
Do Amount forwarded.....	2,000	do
Do Week's Sales of Surats....	20,000	do
Do Amount forwarded.....	1,000	do
Do Week's Imports of Cotton..	13,000	do
Do do Surats....	4,000	do
Do do Stock of Cotton....	960,000	do
Do do Surats....	220,000	do
Do Stock of Cotton in London..	94,500	do

Surats during the week have been in more demand, and in some instances 1/16 to ⅛ higher.

LONDON, 6TH AUGUST, AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera 4 15/16d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet with little enquiry.

7 lbs. Shirtings.....	6s. 9d.
8½ lbs. do.	8s.
40s Mule Twist.....	0s. 11¾d.
3 per cent. Consols for Account	94¼
5 per cent French Rente, 1872.....	105
Bar Silver.....	56

Arrivals:—Blenheim and Harold Haarfager.

SERIOUS LANDSLIP ON THE GHAUTS.

We are sorry to have to say that on Saturday morning a very serious fall of rock to the extent it is believed of something like a thousand yards took place on the Bhore Ghaut. Both roads are for the present blocked, but we hope that by Monday one line will be again opened for traffic, and that in the course of next week traffic will be resumed ever both roads. Meantime, until one road is opened, passengers will have to change carriages and walk across the slip. Every assistance possible will be given to make this change of train as little inconvenient as possible. [The latest information as to the state of the line is given above in our special telegram; a letter from our correspondent at Lanowlee will be found in another column.]

The Directors of the Bank of Bengal at their meeting on Thursday made no alteration in the rate of interest or discount.

Amongst the recent deaths by cholera at Simla, we notice, are Mr. De Russett, one of the oldest inhabitants, and Mr. Wilkinson, an assistant to the Post master.

The death from cholera is announced at Kussowlee, on the 2nd instant, of Captain Chadwick, of the 54th Regiment. At Simla the epidemic cholera is on the decrease; the disease is rapidly abating,—out of nine admissions on the 3rd instant only one proved fatal.

The Kashmir correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes that Mr. Russell, of the Central Asian Trading Company, has arrived at Srinagar, in order to arrange, if possible, for the establishment of a depot at that place, as also at Leh. If he succeeds, the Company will be able to maintain a continual import and export trade with the Punjab, Yarkund, and Lhassa.

Though we cannot admire the policy of the Bombay Government in appointing an acting Inspector-General in the Cotton Frauds Department, still we think that when they did determine to appoint such a functionary, they made a good selection in nominating Mr. T. Turner to the post. Mr. Turner is an officer who has been well and favourably known for many years in Broach, now the finest cotton-producing district in the Presidency.

The crop and weather reports of the N. W. Provinces state that heavy and continuous rain has fallen at Benares, where the rapid rise of the river has damaged crops and houses, at Mirzapore, Azamgurh, and Allahabad, where, as we already know, the floods are still very great, at Banda and Hamirpore also heavy rain has fallen. At Jhansi, Agra, Meerut, Moradabad, Bareilly, and Almorah the rain has been plenteous, and the prospects of the crops are said to be good.

Another outrage is reported to have been committed on foreigners in China. On the 19th ult., Baron von Mollendroff, accompanied by four gentlemen of the English Legation, left Peking for an excursion to a temple, some forty miles distant, at which a festival was to be celebrated. At first they met with a friendly reception, but the following morning a violent attack was made upon the room in which they lodged, and from which they narrowly escaped with their lives, being all more or less injured.

It is stated in the Cashmeer paper that the energetic manager of the Murree Brewery, Mr. H. Whymper, has made arrangements with the Maharajah for growing hops in the valley. Why does not some one, asks *Indian Public Opinion*, persuade H. H. to cultivate grapes, and so cause Cashmere to become the vineyard of India? The Nawab of Rampur has arrived in Srinagar on July 30. The Maharaja's son went to meet him in the State barge. The young Maharaja of Darbunga is now in Cashmere with an English tutor.

In confirmation of the telegram sent by Reuter's Agent at Simla the other day, the Simla paper contains the following paragraph:—Summonses have been issued from the Deputy Commissioner's Court here against about 50 employés of the Government Press in reference to an enquiry which is now being held regarding an attempt made, a few days ago, to send down, by post, to the *Englishman*, Calcutta, a copy of some *private* Foreign Office correspondence. The packet was seized by Mr. Fairhall, the Inspector of Police, on its way to the Simla Post Office. Mr. Henvey, the Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department, is also holding an investigation in view of eliciting how far his office establishment is implicated in this affair.

Sunkur Gir, the double murderer, whose case we noticed lately, was tried by the Sessions Court, Jubbulpore, on the 30th ult., and convicted of the offence of murdering two gate-keepers, at Gate No. 101, on the Jubbulpore Extension line of railway between Deoree and Sehora. The evidence produced by Mr. H. Gardener, Inspector of the Government Railway Police, was found sufficient, we learn from the *Railway Service Gazette*, for his conviction; but the culprit finally admitted having committed four murders, thus leaving no doubt that he has been justly sentenced to suffer the last penalty of the law. The usual reference has been made to the Judicial Commissioner to confirm the sentence, and as soon as the papers are returned, the sentence will be carried into effect.

News from Canton says that the Viceroy of Hoo-Kwang has despatched a large body of troops into Yunan, on the borders of the Tonquin. It is also reported that the Governor of Yunan is raising soldiers to resist the English, whom he wishes to prevent investigating the murder of Mr. Margary on the spot. Messrs. Grosvenor and Baber, the officials deputed to enquire into the murder of Mr. Margary, left Shanghai for Hankow on the morning of the 4th instant by the Fusiyama. Connecting their departure with the appointment of Li Hung-chang, we presume it is intended that they shall travel to Yunan with him. This will at least guarantee their safety, and prevent the misconception that would have arisen from their travelling with Sung Pao-hwa. It is said that Li will take with him one of the members of the old Burlingame Mission, and will start in about five weeks.

The new judicial scheme which had been so long under the consideration of Government, received the sanction of the Government of India a couple of months ago, and has come into operation in the mofussil from the beginning of this month. Under this new scheme we find four of the mofussil Small Causes Court retained, being those of Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar, Poona, and Surat,—whilst only one, that of Dharwar and Belgaum is abolished. The principal changes effected by the new scheme in the constitution of the Courts are the division of the process serving establishment into classes and a graduated increase of salaries. There will now be three grades of Karkoons in the Nasir's Office,—those of the first class will receive Rs. 25 per mensem, of the second class Rs. 20, and of the third class Rs. 15. Again, the hitherto indiscriminate lot of Court peons, receiving at present Rs. 5 to 7 a month, will under the new scheme be dignified with the title of bailiffs, also divided into three classes, receiving Rs. 15, Rs. 12, and Rs. 9, respectively. It will be thus seen that the hitherto doubtful existence of the mofussil Small Causes Courts is now rendered stable with the exception of the one mentioned above.

A letter from Constantinople in the *Cologne Gazette* says that Captain Tyler, accompanied by Messrs. Barlow and Vignoles, have proceeded to Salonica to inspect the railway there, and that they will then go to the Dalmatian coast to examine the section of the Bosnian railway at Banialuka. They will proceed by the main line as far as Bellova, then inspect on horseback the portion of the line from Sophia which has been built by the Turkish Government, and finally pursue the main line as far as Banialuka, so as to be able to form an independent judgment on the chief questions in dispute as to the Roumelian railway. The idea of a junction at Schoumla seems to have been abandoned; the works have at any rate been completely suspended. Another important plan conceived at the Turkish Court some six months ago has also been given up, apparently on account of the expense it would involve. The idea was to build a gigantic mosque on the slopes of Dolmabagtche, next to the palace. The cost of this work was estimated at £1,500,000, and would probably have actually amounted to double that sum. The ground for the site, with the houses on it, has already been purchased at a considerable expense, when the Sultan suddenly changed his mind and stopped the work, thereby saving the already crippled treasury from a new charge which would have greatly added to the difficulties of the Finance Minister.

The *Pioneer* supplies the following news from Persia:—"Letters from Shiraz bring information that His Royal Highness Sultan Murad Mirza, Hisam-es-Sultaneh, uncle of the Shah and Governor-General of Fars, has been ordered to Tehran, and is to be replaced by Yahya Khan, Motamed-ul Mulk, brother of the Prime Minister and husband of the Shah's sister. The change is much to be regretted. The Hisam-es-Sultaneh, besides being the head of the English party, is the best General and the ablest statesman in Persia. He is the only man who can keep the turbulent province he is having in order; and for the time at least it may be expected to relapse into the state of insecurity to life and property which has characterized it from the commencement of the famine to the Hisam-es-Sultaneh's appointment last year. Commerce will again be driven from Bushire to the longer road through Bunder Abbas, and English trade interests will suffer accordingly. Yahya Khan is as yet untried as a ruler, having spent his whole life in Paris or in personal attendance on his royal brother-in-law. He is a man of considerable force of character, and may do well; but he has first to make himself feared, not a very easy matter in Shiraz. No doubt, however, whether the Shah will give him time to show his metal, by submitting to a prolonged separation from the faithful companion of so many years.

The *Architect* says that the preliminary works in connection with the building of the new National Opera House on the Thames Embankment, at Westminster, are rapidly proceeding. Mr. Webster, who has undertaken the contract for excavating the foundation, has already gone to a depth of eighteen feet below the embankment level, but as the basement foundation is intended to be about forty-five feet, it will be seen that there yet remains much to be done in the clearing away of the earthwork before the superstructure can be proceeded with. In carrying out the mechanical arrangements for the scenery and stage appliances ample provision will require to be made, and the London clay will be pierced to a great depth. In the excavation of the foundations now in progress this process is being carried out, and 20,000 cubic yards of earth work will have to be removed before the Portland cement basement foundation can be laid. This, it is understood, will be upwards of 6 feet in depth, and when completed, which is understood will be in the course of a few weeks, the first stone of the superstructure will be laid, it is reported, by the Prince of Wales, before his departure for India. Mr. Fowler, the architect, is now engaged on the altered design of the Thames Embankment frontage, rendered necessary in consequence of the building coming within 30 feet of the Embankment instead of 70 feet as originally intended.

We learn from Rajcote that a band of sepoys in the employ of the Raj of Vankaner in Kattyawar, proceeded to a village named Padhul on the 3rd instant, with a view, it is said, of arresting one or two outlaws, who it is alleged had received shelter therein, and had killed five men, Gerassias of the village, and wounded fifteen others. The corpses were taken to Rajcote by the friends of the deceased, to be seen by the Political Agent, who had them sent on to the Civil Hospital for a *post mortem* examination and report, which showed that they died from the effects of gun shot wounds. Our correspondent had not on the date of his letter (5th instant) received full and trustworthy particulars of the occurrence, hence, we are precluded noticing it at length, for the present. Captain Wodehouse Assistant Political Agent Jhallawar Prant, has been directed by Mr. Peile to enquire thoroughly into the matter and report thereupon, after receipt of which, there can be no doubt, firm measures will be adopted to bring to book all parties concerned in this diabolical transaction. Such an occurrence is much to be regretted, and unmistakeably betokens the utter incapacity of some of the Kattyawar chiefs to exercise with care and prudence the extensive powers vested in them by Government, and which they, delegate to their Naghur or Bainan Kharbarees, many of whom, being of the old school, have antiquated and mistaken notions and ideas in regard to the administration of justice.

A curious case is related by the Lahore correspondent of a contemporary which, the writer says, has been occupying the attention of the Courts and of the small Lahore public for the last week. A native Baboo, speaking English fluently, accosted two soldiers, or non-commissioned officers' wives from Mecan Meer, who were driving in Anarkullee, but whose gharry had broken down. The Baboo took them into his own carriage and drove them about the station for some time, and made various improper advances to his charge. He does not appear to have used any force beyond the "arts of soft persuasion," but the women alleged that they were prevented by fear from escaping from restraint. Among other assertions made by this Punjabee Don Juan calculated to inspire the poor women with awe was one that he was Judge of the Chief Court, and would immediately imprison them if they refused to accompany him—a statement which should, we think, subject him to the punishment, not, I fear, provided for by the Penal Code, for *scandalum magnatum*. However, the Magistrate who tried the case thought that the "Judge" had brought himself by his conduct within the scope of Section 498 of the Indian Penal Code, and accordingly sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment. The appeal was heard on Tuesday before Colonel R. Young, R. E., Commissioner of Lahore, when Messrs. Spitta and Henry Rivaz appeared for the accused, and the Government Advocate (Mr. Henry Plowden) and Mr. Cullin for the prosecution. The Commissioner, considering that an attempt only was proved, reduced the punishment to a fine of Rs. 400, with which I think the Baboo has certainly got off very easy. He is a well-known man in Lahore, and the case attracted a larger audience than is usually seen in any of the Punjab Courts.

Mr. Alfred Austin writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette* as follows:—"The Byron Memorial Committee have a great opportunity before them, and it is devoutly to be hoped they will not throw it away. I will not presume to say that their original scheme was a mistake, but the letter of Lady Anne Blunt to Mr. Disraeli too clearly shows that they would be wise to abandon it, if for no other reason than that it meets with opposition from those who have every claim to be consulted. Those who are jealous of the fame of our greatest modern poet are still so numerous and so active that it behoves us who venerate his memory not to fall out over his grave. Whatever is done let it be done with the unanimous sympathy of all who would participate in an act of national homage to an immortal name. Nor can the sensibilities of the committee be wounded by an enlargement of the scope of their first design. Their substantial object was to do honour to Byron. The proposal to place a slab over his grave was accidental, and may be discarded without any surrender of their real purpose. The fact that Mr. Disraeli is chairman of the committee should in itself be a guarantee that they will take a magnanimous view of their duties. The Prime Minister has been described, I think not inaccurately, as the most considerable Englishman since Byron's time, and a regard for his own fame must necessarily prompt him to agree with those who counsel more ambitious action. What precise shape the memorial should assume, and in what spot precisely it should be placed, let the committee and its distinguished president decide. If I may venture to say so, I should not myself have thought the present moment a particularly propitious one for an act of reparation to Byron's memory; for a large and influential section of the literary world is running after strange gods, and in its vertiginous mania for a quaint romanticism affects to decry his masculine and classic vein. But the public at large, almost always indifferent to the transitory little enthusiasms of self-admiring coteries, remains stanch in its estimate of Byron's verse. But, in any case, the committee cannot turn back now. Neither can they, it is obvious, maintain their original ground. Let them advance, then; and the nation, I am positive, will go with them." The Suggestion that a national movement should be raised to Byron's memory has since been adopted by Mr. Disraeli and the Committee.

BOMBAY.

Endangering the Public Safety.—Sumboo Govind was charged on Saturday, before Mr. W. Webb, with having committed this offence by leaving his horse standing, without having him under proper control, and was, on conviction, fined Rs. 10, with the option of 14 days' imprisonment.

Torture.—Mr. Massey, of the "Cruelty Society," as some wags have nicknamed the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, on Saturday prosecuted Abdoola Bapoo for illusing his horse. Mr. W. Webb fined the prisoner Rs. 10.—Nursoo Kessow, a horsekeeper, was fined Rs. 25, at the instance of Constable Burns, for a similar offence.

Reckless Driving.—Sonton Oochai was charged on Saturday with having driven a shigram along the Esplanade Road in a rash and negligent manner, and was fined Rs. 5 by Mr. W. Webb.—Framjee Jamajee and Noor Mahomed Deen, two buggywallas, were charged with the same offence, and were fined Rs. 5 each, by the same Magistrate.

Sale of Coorla Village.—The Indore correspondent of the *Jam-i-Jamshed* states that the Maharajah Holkar has contracted to purchase the village of Coorla, the property of Mr. Ardasir Hormusjee Wadia, for seven lacs of rupees. The Maharajah has sent his Kazbharee, Raojee Goria, to Bombay to arrange the legal preliminaries for the purchase. It is His Highness's intention to bestow his *gaddee* on his eldest son, and to make a gift of Coorla to his younger son.

Drunkenness.—Nag Panchami, though not celebrated by the natives with libations of Paddy's favourite "punch," the name of which should render it the most suitable drink for the day, was nevertheless freely toasted in other beverages of the same soul-inspiring tendency, and the natural result was that at both the Police Courts a large number of natives were charged on Saturday, before the presiding Magistrate, with having been drunk and disorderly on Nag Panchami evening. One, a Parsee, was fined Rs. 3 by Mr. W. Webb, and the remainder were mostly fined one rupee, with the option of a day's imprisonment.

A Juvenile Pilferer.—A lad named Thomas Watson, under 12 years of age, appeared at the Fort Police Court on Saturday as prosecutor in a case of reckless driving. The Magistrate, Mr. W. Webb, having tested the boy's knowledge of the difference between truth and untruth, and explained the importance of his speaking the truth, then took his evidence, which was to the effect that while walking along the side of the road with his nephew, the latter was knocked down by the defendant's bullock gharry, the defendant driving at the time in a rash and negligent manner. His evidence being supported by that of two or three other witnesses, his Worship fined the prisoner Rs. 10, with the option of 14 days' imprisonment.

Accidentally Shot.—On Thursday, 29th July, Gunner Stewart, of the Royal Artillery, was accidentally shot at the mid-summer Rifle Meeting, at Deesa, of H. M.'s 83rd Regiment whilst watching a comrade of his shooting at the pool target. He was immediately taken to hospital, and on his way he sincerely requested that no one should be punished, for it was a mere accident. The poor unfortunate man died shortly after being admitted to hospital. The funeral, which took place on Friday afternoon the 30th July, was attended by a large number of officers non-commissioned officers, and men of H. M.'s 83rd Regiment.—*Poona Observer*.

Dacoity.—Abba wullad Mahadow, Havrees wullad Essoo, Suttoo wullad Essoo Chambar, Bhow wullud Suddoo Mahang, Ema wullud Succaram, Jotee bin Ragoo Mallee and Cacharay were found guilty by the jury of committing dacoity at the village of Kootrood of the talooka Haveillie, in the house of Soomajee bin Suggajee Catcharay, and sentenced by W. H. Newnham, Esq., the Acting Session Judge, numbers 1 to 5 each to three years' rigorous imprisonment, and the latter to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and in addition to pay a fine of rupees two hundred; in default, one year's further imprisonment.—*Id.*

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 7TH AUGUST, 7-10 A.M.

French steamer Amazone, from Aden, arrived.

French mail steamer Hoogly, from China, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.

Cannanore, 8th August, 4-15 P.M.—Weather rainy. Wind N. Ther. 80. Fall of rain 1 inch.

Carwar, 8th August, 5 P.M.—Weather squally. Wind westerly 6. Ther. 80. Bar. 29·88. Fall of rain 1 inch 80 cents.

Mangalore, 8th August, 5-30 P.M.—Weather rainy squally. Wind westerly. Ther. max. 80, min. 74. W. B. 79. Bar. 29·72. Fall of rain 75 cents.

Tuticorin, 7th August, 5 P.M.—Weather fair. Wind W. S. W. Ther. 93. Bar. 29·79.

Vingorla, 8th August, 5-25 P.M.—Weather cloudy. Wind S. W. strong. Ther. 88.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

Days.	Days.	Colaba.		Fort.		Byculla.	
		Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.
"	7th, Saturday	0	34	0	07	0	00
"	8th, Sunday	0	10	0	30	0	00
		0	54	0	37	0	55
Previously Registered.....		40	33	50	77	45	06
		41	27	51	14	46	01
Total fall up to date.		41	27	51	14	46	01
Rainfall last year to Aug. 10.		66	47	66	59	73	61

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

Mr. and Mrs. D'Arcy Read gave another of their popular entertainments under the patronage of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy on Saturday evening. Although the Baronet was not present, we were glad to observe, in spite of the inclemency of the weather, that there was a very large gathering. The first piece on the programme was L'Estrange's French comedy of *Love (not) in a Kitchen*, which was gone through in a highly creditable manner. Mr. D'Arcy Read's impersonation of the Chevalier de Villebrand was an admirable piece of acting, while the Countess (Mrs. Read), who is stated to have "passed through the kitchen on her way to the drawing-room," sustained her *rôle* with her usual ease and elegance of manner. Of Mr. Rogers, as "the Baron, we need not say anything. We are convinced that his reputation as a comedian cannot be further advanced by any remarks of ours. The burlesque of *Fair Rosamond's Bower* took exceedingly well, the local hits being particularly good. The entertainment concluded with the laughable burletta entitled, *The Masquerade Ball*, or *What's yer Ticket*, in which Mr. Rogers, as usual, kept the audience in one continuous roar of laughter. Mr. and Mrs. D'Arcy Read deserve the thanks of the public of Bombay for their very successful efforts to cater for their amusement, and we trust that their "last" entertainment, having been so well attended, will induce them to remain longer in Bombay, and relieve the monotony of the present dull season.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Gunpatrao Bhaskar, Esq.)

CAPTAIN R. T. PAWLEY V. GOCULDAS MATHURA.

In this case, which was heard *ex parte*, the plaintiff appeared by his attorney, Mr. Shapoorjee, and sought to obtain a decree for Rs. 40 on foot of a loss alleged to have been sustained by him through the carelessness and negligence of the defendant's steersman, whereby a collision had occurred in Bombay harbour between the boats of the plaintiff and the defendant, in which the plaintiff's boat sustained damages to the amount of Rs. 40.

His Honour accordingly made a decree for the plaintiff for the full amount and costs.

HIGH COURT.

SUIT No. 147 of 1875.

R. G. Antrobus vs. Hebejeebhoy Jumal.

This case was heard before Mr. Justice Marriott on Saturday, the 7th instant.

The suit was brought by the plaintiff to recover the balance of Rs. 4,182-6-9, due from the defendant on a redraft drawn by the plaintiff's firm in London for the amount of loss incurred in realizing certain consignments of orchella weed made to them by the defendant, and in respect of which the defendant had received advances from the plaintiff's firm.

Mr. Farran appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Hart for the defendant.

It was contended for the defendant that the plaintiff had not supplied him with proper receipted vouchers for the dock charges, as agreed in the correspondence, and that a return commission of ½ per cent also agreed to be allowed to the defendant had not been paid to him.

Mr. A. C. Oliphant, manager of the late firm of Antrobus and Co. in Bombay, was examined by Mr. Farran and proved the shipping documents. He stated that all the vouchers properly receipted had been handed to the defendant and identified them on their being produced in Court. He further said that the ½ per cent. return commission was never paid until an account was settled, and that they had been particular to promise the production of original dock vouchers because they were aware of defendant's antecedents: he had been brought up in a lawyer's office.

The defendant's counsel insisted that complete and convincing proof as to the vouchers having been signed by the parties receiving the money should be given.

The Judge remarked that such proof could not be obtained without the issue of a commission to England. He held that it was unreasonable to demand such proof, and passed a decree in the plaintiff's favour for Rs. 4,136-14-9 the amount claimed less ½ per cent., the return commission Rs. 45-8, interest on Rs. 4,136-14-9 from 9th March 1875 up to date at 9 per cent. and further interest at 6 per cent. until payment. The defendant to pay costs of the suit.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

Excerpts from the Proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 5th instant.

Read Government Resolution, No. 864, dated 23rd July, taking exception to that portion of the Trustees' Administration report which refers to the construction of the Prongs Lighthouse, and pointing out that it was designed by Captain Ducat, R. E., and that the foundations and part of the tower were constructed under the supervision of Mr. J. H. E. Hart and Captain Osborn, R. E.

Resolution.—A note making the correction pointed out by Government to be necessary, should be added to the report, and should also be distributed to those who have been furnished with copies of the report.

With reference to the Acting Chief Engineer's letter dated 2nd July, reporting his having taken over charge of the "Dromedary," which was amongst the papers laid on the table, it was ordered that a responsible officer of the Trust should be appointed to enquire into the circumstances of the case be made to Government with a view to obtaining from them, compensation for the expense, which the Trust has been put to in preparing the steamer for the service of Government.

THE SOLDIER'S CEMETERY AT KHANDALLA.

Did hand of genius or chance select
Or wide controlling destiny decree,
This fairest resting place of those "that were?"
The lone and frenzied poet wandering midst
The waste and barren rocks of Caucasus
Found not a grave more soothing, more so strange and vast,
As those that lie around Khandalla's hill
Encircled cemetery. The mouldering forms
That now within its hallow'd precincts sleep,
Were they once nature's gentle worshippers,
That thus before their silent tombs she spreads,
With lavish hand, her richest drapery?
On either side uneven mountains rise
In endless shapes like jagg'd and broken walls
And ruined turrets that overlook the deep
Defiles and long extended valeys. Dense
Impervious forests clothe the dark ravines,
And stunted shrubs and flowering creepers cling
About the jutted rocks and gaping chasms.
The sea of dark luxuriant verdure mingled
With grassy slopes and mounds of lighter hue,
Pure crystal streams of snowy whiteness rush
With ceaseless din adown the shattered rocks
Singing eternal requiem around
The exiles' lonely graves; the mighty anthem
Rising with fitful swell upon the winds
That as a chorus act, rolling with deep
Melodious voice among the stately trees,
While far beyond the misty hills that rise,
At intervals, like clouds against the clear
Horizon, spreads the wide encircling sea
Whose restless waters lap the fertile shores
Of their far island homes down in the west.
Its placid surface bright as burnished gold,
Now sends the slanting beams of evening sun
Athwart the rock-based cemetery, like rays
Of hope from fairer lands that know not death.
Bright luminaries that seem to say, Sleep on
In peace, ye silent forms, and trust what yet
Of good for you kind nature has in store;
What yet for you will be evolved from out
The boundless ocean of Eternity!

WANDERER.

THE NEW CUSTOMS TARIFF.

The following table shows the alterations made in the duties on cotton and articles made of cotton. The alterations in the tariff valuation of Piece-Goods will necessarily attract most attention:—

Names of Articles.	Tariff Valuation.	Rate of Duty.
	Rs. a.	
Cotton and articles made of Cotton—		
Cotton hosiery...	Ad valorem.	
Cotton, raw, now the produce of Continental Asia, or Ceylon	do.	
Cotton rope, per cwt... ...	25 0	
Country canvas, per cwt. ...	50 0	
Thread—		5 per cent.
Sewing thread, white and coloured, per lb.	1 0	
Sewing thread, on reels or cards of 100 yards, and *pro rata* above and below "per gross	3 0	
Sewing thread, Goa and Country, per cwt....	30 0	
Twist—		
Mule—No. 15 and lower Nos. per lb....	0 5	
Nos. 16 to 24, per lb ...	0 7	
" 25 to 32, do ...	0 8	
" 33 to 42, do ...	0 9½	
" 43 to 52, do ...	0 11	
" 53 to 60, do ...	0 12½	
" 61 to 70, do ...	0 14	
" 71 to 80, do ...	0 15	
And so on, one anna to be added to the value per lb. for every count of ten, or part of a count of ten above 80 ..		3½ per cent.
Water—No. 20 and lower Nos., per lb	0 8	
Nos. 21 to 30, per lb ...	0 9½	
" 31 to 40, do ...	0 11½	
" 41 to 50, do ...	0 13	
" Above 50, do ...	1 0	
Turkey Red Twist, all kinds per lb....	1 6	
Twist, Orange, Red and other colours per lb	0 13	
Piece Goods—		
Grey—		
Jaconets, exceeding 10 by 10 to the quarter-inch, per lb...	0 12	
Jaconets, other sorts, per lb...	0 10½	
Mulls, per lb	1 3	
Printers, per lb...	0 10½	
Shirtings and longcloths, per lb	0 9	5 per cent.
T cloths 18 reed and upwards, and madapollams, per lb..	0 9½	
T cloths under 18 reed, long cloth, domestics, sheetings, and drills, per lb...	0 8	
Other sorts	Ad valorem.	
Cotton goods, all others sorts.	do.	

* Duty to be charged either on the mark or on the actual weight.

† Duty to be charged on the grey weight of the coloured yarn: when this is not ascertainable, the actual white weight, or invoice weight to be taken.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

A SCHEME OF COLONIZATION FOR THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Pioneer.*)

A few weeks ago we drew the attention of our readers to the subject of a possible adjustment of population over India. We pointed out the advantages that would result from drawing off the surplus population from overburdened provinces and transferring it to tracts that are lying waste for want of hands: and we mentioned that it was understood the Government of the Central Provinces had some scheme of inter-provincial migration on the anvil. It is with much satisfaction that we now learn the Chief Commissioner's scheme, duly hammered into shape, has at length been submitted for the apptroval of the Government of India. We offer no apology for occupying our space to-day with a brief outline of the proposals that have been made.

The proposition, shortly stated, is to remove a body of cultivators from the over-populated tracts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and locate them, in a group of villages, in some one of the rich waste tracts of the Central Provinces. Mr. Morris acts wisely in fairly facing at the outset the difficulties of the task he proposes to undertake. The principal of these difficulties are thus stated. The first is the difficulty of securing emigrants of the right kind. The emigrants required for an experimental colony are, clearly, industrious and skilful cultivators. But, as the Chief Commissioner remarks, "the persons generally found most willing to emigrate are the idle, the disorderly, the highly sanguine: while the industrious, the prudent, the frugal are generally disinclined to adventure themselves in a strange land, or even in a distant part of their own country. The first have no means and no capital of their own, they have been failures in their own houses, they will require to be supplied with capital to start afresh in their new seats, and there is no guarantee that they will do better there than they did before. On the contrary, they will have to encounter greater hardships and work more indefatigably than formerly." The plain conclusion is that to overcome this difficulty there must be extreme caution in the selection of colonists, and determination that the individuals invited shall belong to such castes as are known to be industrious and skilful cultivators.

Next comes the difficulty of selecting a suitable locality for the establishment of a colony. If the site was unhealthy, or isolated, or at a great distance from the homes of the colonists, or if the people in the midst of whom the colonists were located differed widely from them in language, manners, and customs, the colony would be slow to take root, or might never take root at all. The way out of these difficulties is thus stated:—"The site of the new colony must be selected with all deliberation, and at the same time the colony should not be so small as to prevent the colonists from forming of themselves a society of sufficient extent, and from being independent, if they choose, of the surround ing population. The larger, indeed, the Colony, the more independent it is likely to be; the less influenced by petty disappointments, by occasional accident or misfortune; the more likely to contain types of the successful colonist whose example would afford encouragement to the rest; the more stable, in asmuch as the younger members can find wives for themselves without seeking them in their old homes."

Lastly, there is the danger that the colonists will lose heart and desert the colony when, after a reasonable period of indulgence, a demand is made upon them for rent of the land they have cleared. With regard to this danger, it is pointed out that it will be reduced to a minimum if sufficient care is taken in selecting the colonists. It is admitted that the Government cannot look for any speedy return of the advances it will have to make in establishing the colony. But we are reminded that the Government can wait for its return in a way that no private capitalist could afford to do, and that, regarding the immense indirect benefits which will result to the country at largeany such system of colonization, Government would be justified in incurring almost any initial expense for the sake of firmly attaching the first colonists to the soil.

These difficulties stated, the Chief Commissioner proceeds to unfold his scheme, dealing successively with the important points—(1) the size of the colony, (2) its size (3) the places which the colonists are to come from, (4) the way in which the colonists are to be established. First as to the site, the spot selected is a tract of waste land in the Nerbudda Valley in the district of Hoshungabad, known as the Chuna Jungle. It is a strip of good land lying close to the G. I. P. Railway as well as to the high road to Bombay. The area at the disposal of the Government is something over 100,000 acres; the soil is rich, it can be easily cleared, some of it has been under the plough in former years, and there is cultivation all around. The only possible objection is its climate. It has locally a bad reputation, but there are good reasons for thinking that its unhealthiness is greatly exaggerated. Two attempts by the Government to settle cultivators in this tract are on record. One was made in the middle of the last century by an Amil of the Peshwa, and the second in 1835 by the Minister of Gwalior, both without success. The failure of these attempts, however, is doubtless to be ascribed to a neglect of the precautions which are now so much insisted on by Mr. Morris. The advantages of the tract are thus enumerated. It is close to the road and the rail, surrounded by cultivation, is already cultivated in patches, possesses a climate certainly not inferior to that of Northern India, there is a great demand for produce from the Bombay Presidency, and a large profit to be made by the cultivator holding at a low and fixed rent.

Then as to the size of the colony, it is shown that to be successful it must on no account be too small, "A few aliens in a strange land, a handful of cultivators in the midst of a wide expanse of jungle, can hardly be imagined to lead an enviable life off from all but the most restricted society, thrown so entirely on their own resources, the loss of a single member on their society making so great a gap, the sickness of one being so noticeable, any mishap or disappointment that would be lightly borne by numbers would prove too disheartening to a small company." It is accordingly proposed that the colony should consist at the outset of ten villages, each village to be made up of fifty families, the family containing on the average five souls. The colony might cost less, but would not have the same chance of success.

Coming now to the third point, viz., the quarter whence the colonists are to be drawn, the Chief Commissioner proposes to recruit among the industrious cultivating classes of the tracts of the North-West Provinces and Oudh which lie beyond the Ganges north and east of Allahabad. The agricultural castes there, more especially the Koormies are noted throughout Northern India for the excellence of their cultivation, and population is extraordinarily dense, ranging from 500 to 800 per square mile. The last point which remains is the manner in which the colonists are to be established on the land. The principle here proposed to be kept in view is that the colonists should be brought in groups and not as individuals. The requisite number of individuals might be collected; "but they would be all strangers to each other, they would have little or no common, no common friendship, no attachment to the same leaders or heads." The endeavour is to be made "to induce some members of the land holding classes or of the old dispossessed land-holding caste, to head an emigration, and bring with them as many cultivators as are willing to follow their fortunes and take up cheap land in another province." It is admitted that this may be a more difficult task than simply collecting a number of independent cultivators; but it is urged, and with much force, that if some of the old leaders of the people can be induced to join in the movement the success of the colony will be assured. To persuade such men to join, considerable inducements must be held out, and it is proposed to promise them a certain amount of land free of revenue for ever after they have cleared a certain area and fairly established a village "The amount to be thus given need not be great, say five per cent of the land brought under cultivation to hold in perpetual rent free, and the grant to be to the village managers on the part of Government." In any case there would be in each village a headman, who

or Vicar of the Prophet, on the one hand (and as much the recognised spiritual head of the whole Mahommedan Semitic world in Africa, Asia, and Europe), and on the other hand, as chief of a European State brought by degrees into the European State system, and therefore obliged to consider and conciliate European public opinion—is alone, in the Mahommedan world, amenable to powerful Christian influences, and able at the same time to give effect to those influences among the numerous populations subject to his political and spiritual supremacy. "If Christianity and Europe wish for a field for new moral victories, where will they find a field so vast and so grand as is offered them here? Cut off the connection between the Turks and Europe, chase them into Asia, drive Moslemism back into itself, and the whole of this vast field of moral conquest—which we are taught to believe is so much grander than material conquest—is lost to European Christian civilization, and two huge Powers, represented in the old crusading phraseology by the Crescent and the Cross, stand confronting each other, deprived of all means of reciprocal action and influence. It has sometimes been suggested that Egypt might take the place of Turkey in this respect, and that European civilization might create for itself a field of influence in the Mahommedan States of the Khedive. Besides other weighty objections, the conclusive answer to such a suggestion is that the spiritual influence of the Caliphate—that by virtue of which alone the Sultan is enabled to exert influence over the Moslem populations—would be altogether wanting to a Sovereign of Egypt. You might as well propose to substitute his Catholic Majesty of Spain for the Papal Vicar of Christ, and endeavour to influence the Catholic world from Madrid instead of from Rome. The unsatisfactory condition of our Mahommedan subjects in India, in spite of the (in many respects) admirable and equitable administration of the country by the English, is a crucial instance of the difficulties which European civilization meets with in its direct dealings with Mahommedans. The same difficulty which we find in India, Russia, in spite of her boasted congeniality with Asiatics, experiences in an equal degree in the case of her Moslem subjects in the Caucasus, the Crimea, and Siberia, not to speak of the newly acquired Khanates in Central Asia.

These last considerations perhaps be considered philosophy, and not politics; but I trust that I have given some exclusively political reasons, independently, too, of authority, for thinking that the integrity of the Ottoman Empire is essential to England and to Europe.

If the integrity of the Ottoman Empire is of vital importance to us, the good government of that country must be a matter of corresponding interest. Notorious, palpable, flagrant, ruinous misgovernment must jeopardize every interest we have, and involve in ruin a country with even greater resources and capacities than Turkey. Now what are the financial and administrative conditions of Turkey?

Mr. Yorke's statement in the House of Commons on the financial condition of Turkey was so exhaustive and conclusive that it has never been challenged. Explanations, palliations, and excuses have been volunteered from various quarters, but the facts themselves have never been disputed. The general result of his statement may be summed up by saying that Turkey has in twenty-one years accumulated 150,000,000 liras of debt (the lira equals 18s. 2d.), which imposes a fixed annual charge of 15,000,000 on her revenue; and that as the total amount of that revenue can by no possibility be set down at more than 22,000,000 there remains only 7,000,000 to meet all the requirements of her public service—those of the army, the navy, the huge civil list, and the whole Civil Service of the Ottoman Empire. In such a state of things, and with the greatest conceivable economy in every branch of the public service, an annual normal deficit of between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 liras is inevitable. The gross deficit this year amounted to 11,000,000 liras, but this was made up by a number of extraordinary payments which may not occur again. The normal deficit may be set down as 4,244,445 liras. Such being the general condition of Turkey's finances—a condition of virtual bankruptcy, actual bankruptcy being only staved off from year to year by new loans, imposing increasingly larger annual charges—can it be wondered at that every branch of the public service is starved; that the administration of justice is a mockery and a farce, and that capital flies a country where it is subject to confiscation and where civil justice has to be bought? This last feature is the saddest of all. Bad as is the financial condition of Turkey, the administration is still worse. It is, in fact, the root of all the evils in Turkey; and a radical reform of its abuses must be the first step towards the regeneration of the country. A great English lawyer has said that the whole machinery of the State was only a frame for the twelve judges. Any one holding such an opinion, and conversant with the working of the mixed courts and the commercial and maritime tribunals in Turkey, with the ignorance and venality of its judges, the delays, miscarriages, and corruption which characterize them, will assuredly pronounce that the whole "state of Denmark" is rotten to the core. With judges living in a town as expensive as London, and to whom the decision of large commercial concerns is confided, and receiving a salary less than that of a body clerk of a justice of the Common Pleas in England, can we be surprised that "backshish" reigns supreme and corruption becomes an obligatory vice? These facts are so notorious to every one living in the Levant, and indeed to all those having any business relations with the East, that of all the different assailants of Mr. Yorke's positions not one has ventured to impugn them. If conclusive evidence were needed, here it is:—We have twice lately been obliged to break off all communication with the maritime tribunal of Constantinople owing to its notorious corruption, and to refuse to refer British interests to this sink of iniquity; we have 2,000 British vessels annually passing in these waters; we have enormous maritime interests at stake, and these are confided to a court where the corruption of the judges, their ignorance and greediness, reduce the proceedings to a farce, for which suitors pay and by which commerce is defrauded. This, then, is the state of justice—the backbone of a nation's prosperity and well-being—in Turkey. Is it marvellous that capital, ever timorous and sensitive, flies from such a country, and that its vast resources lie unused and undeveloped?

In Turkey all companies having business in the country must by law be registered in it, and are amenable to its courts of law; and this fact, coupled with the notorious incompetency and corruption of the judges, has the effect not only of discouraging but driving out foreign capital and enterprise from a country where capital ought by every conceivable means to be encouraged. It cannot be a matter of wonder, then, that with virgin forests and the richest mines, the forests are almost entirely neglected and the mines unworked. Geologists tell us that Turkey contains the richest mineral wealth in Europe. In the flourishing times of the Turkish Empire there were ninety mines in active work; now there are two. Manufactures, too, requiring the outlay of large capital, and consequently security of property, are unknown in Turkey. Agriculture, therefore, is the one form of industry which is the source of wealth, and consequently of taxation, in the country. When people therefore talk of increasing the revenue and taxes in Turkey, that which must in the ultimate analysis bear the burden is the land. No foreigner has been able to make even a living out of the land; land is already burdened to the extreme margin of profitable cultivation. The following is a list of the taxes which fall exclusively on the cultivator of the soil:—The tithe, amounting to 8,565 000 liras; the tax on sheep, 2,020,000; that on pigs, 32,000; that on silk, 36,000; on spirits, 290,000 (with the exception of 30,000 which is paid by the holders of licences); Tapou mines, 565,000; tax on salt, 762,000 (minus 100,000 paid by the urban population)—making a total of 12,270,000 out of 22,000,000 liras total revenue paid exclusively by the agricultural population quâ agriculturists; for as general consumers they necessarily pay their quota also of the remaining taxation. Not only is the taxation increasingly burdensome, but the mode of levying the taxes makes the yoke intolerable. The chief tax on the land is the dime or tithe. This is taken in kind, and, originally amounting to one-tenth of the produce, has received additions till it now stands at not 10, but 12½ per cent., and has been as high as 15 per cent. Now the cultivator is not allowed to remove his produce till the tithe collector has been round; and, as this functionary is under no obligation to make his call at any particular time, and often (from the fact either of capriciousness or from the extent of his jurisdiction) comes at very late and inconvenient periods, the whole labour of cultivation is suspended for the convenience of the tithe collector; and sometimes the harvest lies on the ground, and is spoiled before he arrives. Then the whole produce has to be weighed to ascertain the amount of the tax due. What a waste of labour must result from all this weighing throughout the vast empire is put together! Then the cultivator is obliged at his own cost to convey the amount of the tax to the district depôt, sometimes a distance of fifteen miles—an additional tax upon him. But does all that is collected go into the Treasury? Far from it. The several sources of revenue are farmed to bankers and middle-men, and the largest fortunes in Turkey have been amassed by these farmers of the revenue. But although there is waste here, and a waste measured by the fortunes of the farmers of the revenue, so corrupt and arbitrary is the administration in Turkey that I believe the people generally prefer having to do with the farmers of the revenue rather than with State tax-gatherers; the former, we to make a commerce of the business, have an interest in conciliating the cultivators, so as to increase their profits, and their ways are less high-handed and tyrannical than would be the ways of official collectors. The very essence of a tithe is to discourage improving agriculture, and the tithe, injurious in itself and excessive in amount, is further aggravated by the vicious mode of collecting it which I have described. The oppressive nature of the tithe in a bad year is very clearly shown by comparing the proportion of the tithe to the amount of the net produce of the land, the tithe itself being, of course, assessed on the gross produce of the land. Let us take as unit of comparison the Turkish deunum, equal to about 1,000 square yards, and 16 okes (the okes equals about 2 8lb. avoirdupois) of seed corn for the sowing of a deunum, and 50 piastres as the minimum cost of the cultivation of a deunum (2,000 piastres is considered the minimum cost for 40 deunums), and 1 piastre for the price of an oke of corn; then when the harvest yields 14 to 1, the gross produce will be 210 okes, the net produce will be 160 okes for 80 piastres, or 160 okes, the tithe will be 26¼ okes, and the proportion of the tithe to the net produce 13 per cent. But, in a bad year, when the yield is only 4 to 1 on the seed sown (as has lately been the case in Asia Minor) the gross produce will be only 60 okes, the net produce will be worth only 10 piastres, or 10 okes, the tithe will be 7½ okes, and the proportion of the tithe to the net produce 75 per cent.; thus taking little from those who have much, and taking nearly all from those who have little. The whole system of taxation, falling as it does almost exclusively on the producer, obviously required revision, and after the promulgation of the Tanzimat this necessity was recognised by the Government. The Khatthiy Cherif of Gulkhane, as well as the Khatthiy Humaiun of 1856, went so far as to enunciate the principles on which the revision should proceed, but unfortunately this necessary and salutary reform, like so many others, has hitherto remained a dead letter.

When, therefore, we consider that in Turkey commerce is free, and has always been free, that manufactures (except domestic spinning and weaving) do not exist, and that the whole weight of additional taxation falls on the cultivator of the soil, it is obvious that under such a system, there being no margin of profit and accumulation, a bad year, which would under ordinary circumstances be successfully tided over, plunges the whole country into misery and want. This has been the case during two years past in Asia Minor. The severity of taxation and the onerous mode of collection are such: great measure responsible for the deplorable condition of that country. But that is not all. The famine was only local. It depended on the absence of rain during the growing season, and the absence of rain was only partial. In some parts of the country, seperated by no great interval from the famished districts, there were rich harvests and great abundance; but the entire absence of means of communication, not only of railways but of high roads, made it impossible for the abundance of one district to relieve the distress of another; and so sluggish and backward was the administration at Constantinople to grasp the importance of the crisis that no timely provision was made to relieve the famine, and large stores were collected at the ports without any kind of means of pushing them forward into the distressed districts. With £150,000,000 of debt incurred in twenty years, there has been scarcely any attempt to lay out even a portion of the money in the very first necessities of government, in opening up communications, and giving an outlet to the wealth of the country. Palaces, ironclads, Krupp guns, unproductive expenditure generally, has engulfed it all; whilst the primary, indispensable, unconditional duties of good government have been neglected; and the Asia Minor famine, which is computed to have cost 150,000 lives, is directly chargeable to a Government which has been guilty of this culpable neglect. Can we much wonder at the general administration of the country being so vicious when we remember that easy compliance with vice and corruption at head quarters is the sole present recommendation for office, and that, since the deaths of Ali and Fuad Pasha, there has only been one man, Midhat Pasha, who has had the courage even to attempt to carry out their policy, and that the average duration of each Viziership has been about five months?

The following is a brief summary of the ministerial changes which have taken place in the time of the present Sultan. On his advent to the throne he found the late Mahmed Kyprisly Pasha at the head of affairs. This Vizier was soon succeeded by Fuad Pasha, who, however, only remained a short time in power, and then resigned with his whole Ministry, and was succeeded by Youssouf Kiamil Pasha. Youssouf, in his turn, had to make room for the return to office of Fuad Pasha, who this time remained there over four years before he fell into disgrace. He was then replaced by Mahmed Ruchdy Pasha, called the Matéréodjian, who only enjoyed chief power for eight months, and was after that relegated to the War Office being succeeded in the Grand Viziership by Ali Pasha, who remained there till his death. After him came Mahmoud Pasha, who disorganized everything that Ali Pasha and Fuad Pasha had been at such pains to build up, and was, after ten months' destructive tenure of office positively driven out by the scandals which he created and by the outraged voice of public opinion. Midhat Pasha was then called to the head of affairs. This reforming Vizier is undoubtedly the most popular man in Turkey, his popularity having been much enhanced by a comparison of his merits with the demerits of his successors. He is at the head of the reforming party in Turkey and of those who consider that the regeneration of Turkey can only be effected by following in the lines traced out by Reschid, Ali, and Fuad Pasha; but his own incorruptibility and his determined opposition to corruption at headquarters brought about his dismissal after only seventy-five days' tenure of office, and Mahmed Ruchdy Pasha, the Matereredjian, came a second time into power, but only to remain there four months, and to be succeeded by Essaad Pasha, who, after fifty-eight days' tenure of office, was dismissed to the governorship of Cosia. Another Mahmed Ruchdy Pasha was now called to supreme power, to remain there eleven months, and to be succeeded in his turn by Hussein Amy Pasha, the Soldier-Vizier, whose whole thoughts were concentrated on the organization of the army, and who seemed as incapable of grappling with the financial and administrative difficulties of the country as of preserving it from the innumerable diplomatic rebuffs and defeats which it has lately undergone. He, too, has quite recently been dismissed from office, and for reasons which are creditable to him, having declined to yield to the pressure which the three military Powers have latterly attempted to put on Turkey in the matter of Baron Hirsch's railway concessions and schemes. He has been replaced by Essaad Pasha, who comes to office, if not with much administrative experience, with an unsullied reputation at any rate, and the prestige of a highly successful rule in the province of Cosia. Unfortunately, recent news from Constantinople affirms that he too is to be no exception to the regime of ephemeral Viziers, and that his dismissal is already decided on and his successor named. What but confusion and disaster can result from such a regime as this?—*Pall Mall Budget.*

MAKING A NEW BED FOR THE DANUBE AT VIENNA.

"It may almost be said that the course of the Danube is prescribed by the formation of the country; above the city, by the narrow gap between the Kahlenberg and the Bisamberg; below Vienna, by that between Hainburg and Theben. The river, which comes down from Passau, between mountain slopes, with a considerable fall and great rapidity, brought with it masses of gravel and stones, which during inundations it deposited in the valley in which Vienna is situated. Left to its own course, it continually formed new arms. In considerable risings, it dug new beds, caused by the deposit of fresh accumulations of stones and gravel, which were changed almost yearly, bringing with them flooding and destruction to miles of once fertile country. This capricious course of the Danube has hitherto prevented Vienna from taking that rank to which it is entitled by reason of its situation as the capital of a great empire and the central point of the Austrian railways. The frequent changes of the arms of the river made the construction of permanent quays and wharfs and the erection of warehouses a matter of impossibility; and the city had to be content with wooden bridges, exposed every winter to destruction by drift-ice and interruption of the traffic with the northern shore. It was compelled to seek its extension and the development of its industry in the southern suburbs, instead of spreading along the Danube.

"Towards the close of 1867, with the advent of a new and energetic Government, the matter was seriously taken in hand. The Minister of the Interior, Dr. Karl Giskra, submitted the project of a rational regulation of the course of the Danube to the Emperor, who gave his sanction in 1868, with the direction to begin the works at once. An Imperial Commission was appointed, which met for the first time on March 17, 1869, under the presidency of the Minister of the Interior. It consisted of nine members—three representatives of the Government, three delegates of the North Austrian Estates, and three members of the Municipality of Vienna. The Commission was invested with executive powers, associated with a body of engineers having a consultative voice. Herr Gustav Wex, councillor of the Ministry, was charged by the Commission with the immediate working out of detailed plans, as well as with the superintendence of the works.

"Two rival projects were to be considered. The first by Pasetti, designed to leave the stream in its present bed and to regulate its course by constructing engineering works securing this object; the second proposed to bring the principal arm of the Danube, by means of a cutting in a slightly-curved concave line, nearer towards the city, joined to which proposal was the plan of laying dry and filling up the bed of the smaller branches of the river, with the sole exception of the Vienna Danube Canal, and of concentrating the whole water volume in one bed. Herr Wex adopted the second of these plans, and brought it out, with the assistance of his colleague, Herr Wanek. It was submitted to the approval of Herr Hofrath von Engerth, the eminent engineer. The estimated expenditure of £2,460,000 was then sanctioned, to be raised in equal proportions by the Imperial Government, the Estates of Lowe-Austria, and the Municipality of Vienna, by a loan redeemable within fifty years.

"We add particulars of the undertaking in a lecture delivered by Herr Wex before the Austrian Institute of Civil Engineers and Architects. From it we learn that the regulated Danube (including a length of 63½ English miles (of four geographical miles), beginning at Kahlenbergerdorfel, opposite the Bisamberg, and ending at Fischamend, above Hainburg. Two cuttings had to be made; one close to Vienna, of a length of 217·79 ft., the other below the city, 83·6 ft. long. The former offered the greatest difficulties. Some idea may be formed of the magnitude of the undertaking when it is stated that along the whole length of the new river bed a breadth of 933 4 ft. with a depth in mid-stream of 19·67 ft., representing the total contents of 453,609,059 cubic feet, had to be raised or dredged—a work which has never been equalled in any similar undertaking for the regulation of European rivers. It was next found necessary, in order to give protection to Vienna against inundations caused by high water or the breaking up of the ice, to raise the level of the right shore of the river 20 ft. above the level of the latter. The bank was, therefore, raised only 12 ft. above that level, the ridge protecting dam being at a distance of 600 ft from the river so that thecross streetr of the new 'Donaustadt,' to be built along the stream, have a slight fall towards the quay of 1½ in for every 6 ft. This quay, 1,3000 yards (more than eight English miles) long, and 2·3·4 ft. wide, and be provided with wharfs for the several navigation and railway companies; along it will be laid down a double line of rails, and it is further proposed to erect in the new city a central terminus for the different railways. By the filling up of the bed of the "Kaiserwasser" the principal branch of the numerous arms of the old Danube, along with its shores, 66·3 English acres of building land have been obtained and sold, in which quantity is, however, not included the land reserved for streets, squares, and public gardens. The projected principal street, running parallel with the river, is to have a lengh of 3000 yards (above 4½ English miles) and is to have a width of 90 ft. Of the mighty arm of the old river only one—that known by the name of the Danube Canal, running close to the inner city, and supplying with water several populous suburbs—was considered of sufficient importance for its preservation, on account of the facilities it offers for the traffic from the upper regions of the river to the city. It was decided to utilise and improve it by deepening its midchannel to a depth of 7.25 ft. At the same time it was determined to construct a floating-gate at its junction below Nussdorf, after the plans of Herr Engerth. The lock is peculiar, and was difficult to construct, being adapted to be lowered or raised according to circumstances and to be drawn across the canal by means of chains, so as to close the channel when required.

"Between the lengthened Danube Canal, near its outflow at the lower end of the new Danube and the latter, a winter harbour, with an area of 163·51 English acres, having quays of the total length of 10,679 yards, or six English miles, will be formed in the bed of the old river; to this must be added the quays on both sides of the regulated canal, of a total length of 14,513 yards, or eight and a quarter English miles. Provision is made along the new stream for the erection of wharfs, docks, and warehouses for the storage of grain and corn. It is also intended to utilise part of the old stream, originally intended to be filled up and built upon, for the formation of two basins for harbouring ships.

"If we now add together the works along the shores of the new stream, the canal, and round the three harbour basins, we obtain a total length of 51,854 yards, or twenty-nine and a half English miles, with an area of 448 acres.

"Five bridges, of stone and iron, serve for the uninterrupted communication, in the first place, with the old country on the opposite shore, and, next with the northern parts of the Austrian empire. Massively and artistically built, they are an architectural ornament of Vienna. Three of them are railway bridges, belonging repectively to the State, North, and North-West Railways. Between them one, the beautiful Franz Joseph Bridge, has been erected, at a cost of £260,000, near the old Tator. A second, the Reichsstrassen Bridge, in the direction of the Praterstrasse and Schwimmschul-Allee, for direct communication with the Marchfeld, is nearly completed."—*Builder*

A man recently took a bath in the dark. He managed well enough, only he got hold of a piece of stove-blacking instead of soap, with marked results.

A Peace Preserver.—Peace is preserved in an Iowa household by a long, withy raw-hide hung up in the bed-room of the juvenile portion of the family; the hide bears upon its handle, "Boys, please be kind to your mother."

AFFAIRS OF HONOUR.

An attempt is being made in France to restrain by severer penalties the practice of duelling. The advocates of the custom inveigh against the commercial spirit, as they are pleased to call it, of this attempt. A man of honour, they say, who has been insulted will henceforth have no remedy except to prosecute his enemy in a court of law; and lawyers, it is argued, are not the most competent arbiters of questions of honour.

It is true enough that judicial decisions in the present age are most unsatisfactory; and as the system of legal procedure in France as well as in England gives an unfair advantage to rich people, law is indirectly sold to the highest bidder. But the so called code of honour is not a bit better, for it is constructed entirely in favour of brute force and of skill in what are far from being noble or useful pursuits.

Legal fictions are in sufficiently bad repute; a duel is a homicidal fiction. It is professedly a combat on equal terms, whereas, in fact, the parties are seldom or never equally matched. Take a case which is not at all imaginary, its counterpart being of only too frequent occurrence in France. A scholar who has given his whole lifetime to studies which have largely added to the knowledge or amusement of mankind is unfortunate enough to say or write something displeasing to a captain of dragoons. The scholar stands just five feet in his shoes; he is a fragile, nervous man, with back bent double from poring over books; he never handled a sword or pistol in his life, and can scarcely see a yard before him. The dragoon is six feet two, strong, well made, long-sighted, and accustomed to the use of arms. He calls on the scholar to retract his observation, that is, to give himself the lie, which the scholar manfully but firmly declines to do. The dragoon thereupon refers him to a friend, and the cruel farce, which deserves to be called an affair of dishonour, is forthwith arranged. Next morning the scholar finds himself at a distance of twenty paces from his adversary, whom he can scarcely distinguish through his spectacles, and a pistol is put in his hand. First so wildly as nearly to kill one of the seconds, while the dragoon, a crack shot, mercifully decides that he will content himself with breaking the scholar's arm instead of killing him outright, which he accordingly does. Honour is then declared to be satisfied. Now, it is clear that for the fight to have been a fair one the captain of dragoons should only have been allowed to fire at fifty paces, while the scholar, taking his short sight and inexperience into account, should have been placed at a distance of about five paces from his antagonist. Had the duel been with swords, the dragoon's foil should have been considerably shorter than the scholar's, and the free motion of his legs should have been in some way impeded. The man of letters might thus have been a match for him. Or more probably, had the dragoon known that the duel would have to be fought under such conditions, he would have considered it prudent to take no notice of the scholar's remarks. Men like fair play for themselves, but have no notion of giving more than the appearance of it to their enemies.

"If duelling is to be allowed, the first duty of man will be to spend a large part of his time in fencing, and learning to split bullets on the end of a penknife with a pistol at twenty paces. Especially incumbent will it be on a writer to devote many hours to sword and pistol practice, otherwise he dare not express his opinions freely except at the risk of losing his life or his reputation for honour. For it is idle to say that in the imaginary case propounded the scholar had no business to write unpleasant things about the dragoon. Even, granted that the offence was intentional, yet an accusation is not rebutted by the murder of the accuser. If, indeed, the scholar had marched up to the dragoon and pulled his nose, and the dragoon had then and there given him a sound thrashing, everyone would have declared that the man of books was rightly served, for, knowing his own weakness, he had presumed to attack a man stronger than himself, and had deliberately chosen his own battleground. In any contest between two men the battleground should be the ground of the offence. The defendant in an action-at-law must not set a prizefighter to waylay the plaintiff, he must meet him with proper legal arguments. So it is in a literary controversy, which can only be decided by literary weapons.

It may be urged, however, that in an encounter of wits the scholar would have had an unfair advantage over the man who perhaps never wrote so much as a newspaper article, and there is more truth in this statement than authors or journalists will be disposed to admit. But why should not the usage be sanctioned of literary men holding literary briefs, that is, undertaking for a proper remuneration the defence of an unlettered man who is no match for a master of dialectical fence? It is not thought disgraceful for an advocate to sell his skill and his knowledge of the law; why should not a great writer be allowed to profit others and himself by his knowledge of the art of concise narrative of epigram and of repartee?

There are, indeed, circumstances under which newspaper controversy is out of the question and the publicity of the law courts is equally to be avoided. But is the honour of a woman righted by the death of the man who has wronged her? Surely the scandal is only the more noised abroad. And it is to be noted that a duel for this cause cannot be conducted on equal terms where the man who committed the offence has any sense of right. It is usual on such occasions for the wronged doer to receive his adversary's fire and to discharge his own pistol in the air. The avenger knows this perfectly well, and yet he pretends to believe that he is challenging the violator of his hearth to a fair fight. He is doing nothing of the kind. He is perpetrating hypocritical assassination.

But it is good, say the apologists of duelling, that men should be trained to bear arms, that they should acquire the upright carriage which is indispensable to the expert swordsman, and not be afraid to look death in the face. Doubtless the ideally constituted man would have every part of his frame perfectly developed, would be strong in brain and in limb, would speak divinely and "walk like a god of old story," would be brave in action and wise in counsel. But we must take men as we find them in laying down the laws which should guide them. If a man could combine in his own person the learning of the late Professor Conington with the pugilistic dexterity of Mr. Tom Sayers, it would be well, but this happy union of qualities is rarely found; and if Professor Conington and Mr. Sayers had had a slight difference it would have been important to guard against the possibility of Mr. Sayers arranging the dispute on his own terms. And, if the truth must be told, the race of fighters is much to be encouraged than the race of fighters; for a good book is a source of entertainment to thousands, while skill in the art of maiming, wounding, and killing, scarcely confers important advantages on mankind.

The French reformers are to be wished all success in their crusade against a barbarous and unmanly, because unfair, custom, which is of advantage to villains and to no other created beings. It is proposed to punish duellists with heavier fines or with loss of the franchise. But the most effective method of putting a stop to the practice will be to ordain that if A kills B in a duel *A shall at once inherit the debts of B.* This suggestion was made many years ago to Sir Robert Peel, who received it favourably, but he thought that public opinion was sufficiently strong to put down duelling of itself. In the case of England the Minister was right; but in France it is public opinion that is in need of instruction, and a good law has a powerful influence on men's conceptions of right and wrong. The legislator must sometimes be in advance of the thought of his contemporaries, for wisdom does not always commend itself to the majority of a nation.—*Vanity Fair.*

GINGER BRANDY,

As supplied to the Ashantee Expedition,

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